
This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

GoogleTM books

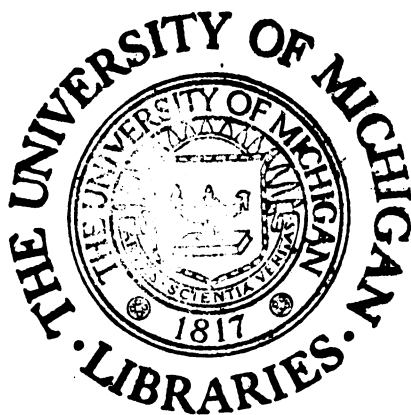
<https://books.google.com>



A 444881

DUPL





THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS CHRONICLE
FOR 1920.

THE
KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS
CHRONICLE

1920

COMMITTEE.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR EDWARD HUTTON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *p.s.c.*
(*Chairman*).

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR T. L. N. MORLAND, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. MENDES, C.B.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR GUY CAMPBELL, BART.

LIEUT.-COLONEL LEWIS BUTLER, *p.s.c.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. J. LONG, C.M.G.

THE ADJUTANTS OF THE FOUR REGULAR BATTALIONS,
AND THE ADJUTANT RIFLE DEPOT.

COLONEL R. BYRON, D.S.O. (*Editor and Hon. Treasurer*).

WINCHESTER :

WARREN AND SON, LIMITED, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS, HIGH STREET.

—
1921.

UA
652
K6
K53
1920

CONTENTS.

PREFACE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Front
NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
									PAGE
AN ATTACK AT DAWN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
SPORT:—									
TEN DAYS TIGER SHOOTING	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
A DAY AFTER CHIKOR IN PALESTINE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
SHIKAR IN INDIA WITH THE 3RD BATTALION, 1919—1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
THE IRISH REBELLION:—									
SOME EXPERIENCES OF THE 1ST BATTALION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
A COUNTY MONAGHAN EPISODE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
A GOOD NIGHT'S WORK	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
A RAID	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
EXTRACTS FROM A COMPANY DIARY IN IRELAND, 1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
REGIMENTAL RECORDS:—									
1st Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
2nd Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
3rd Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
4th Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
RIFLE RECORDS OFFICE, 1914—1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
RIFLE DEPOT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
REGIMENTAL POINT-TO-POINT STEEPLECHASE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
GREENJACKET CRICKET, 1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
THE REGIMENTAL DINNER	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
THE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
THE CELER ET AUDAX CLUB	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
THE LADIES' GUILD OF THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS MEMORIAL AT ETON	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
OBITUARY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Royal Pavilion Guard, Aldershot, May 1920	...	...	to face	50
1st Battalion Guard of Honour to H.M. The King, May 1920	...	...	"	52
3rd Battalion Boxing Team	...	...	"	84
3rd Battalion Winners and Trainer of the Fly Weight, Light Weight and Welter Weight Championship of India, 1920	...	...	"	86
3rd Battalion—Winners of the King George's Cup	...	...	"	90
3rd Battalion.—Sergeant-Bugler Gilmore, Winner of the Army Championship (India), 1920	...	...	"	92

PREFACE.

IN the Preface to the 1919 Volume of the *Regimental Chronicle* published last year, it was pointed out that the sale of the War Volumes had been disappointing to the Sub-Committee, and indicating the causes which led up to this state of affairs.

These causes still exist to a considerable extent and have been aggravated by recent Labour unrest.

The exact position as it stood in May, 1920, and the recommendations proposed to meet the situation are set forth in the Annual Report of the Celer et Audax Club, paragraph 11, and the Annual Report of the Sub-Committee of the *Chronicle*, in this Volume.

From this it will be seen that at the date of the report our liability to the Publishers amounted to £1085. 6s. 6d. Since then the Celer et Audax Club has granted £500 towards the liquidation of the debt, and in addition the sum of £100 has already been received as a voluntary gift from a member of the Regiment, and a further voluntary gift of £100 has been promised—thus leaving a debt of £385 still to be met. To show that the optimistic view taken by the Sub-Committee referred to in para. 4 of the Annual Report of the *Chronicle* above-mentioned was not unfounded, the sale of the War Volumes has considerably increased, and the substantial orders from the 3rd and 4th Battalions reflect great credit on the energy of their respective Commanding Officers and their Staffs. These sales since the publishing of the Report and the

present date amount to £228, thus further reducing our debt to £157. Had the 1st and 2nd Battalions been serving under normal conditions, it is more than probable that they would have contributed to the further disposal of more copies, but at present their hands are fully occupied with more urgent matters.

It is thus hoped that the debt to the Publishers will be shortly paid off, and that in future years a small profit will be made on the sale of both the cloth and paper copies to enable the Sub-Committee to repay the financial assistance they have received from the Regimental Club.

THE EDITOR.

WINCHESTER,

June, 1921.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor requests that Correspondents will send their contributions for the 1921 Volume of the *Chronicle* as soon as possible, but *the sooner they are sent in the better*. This applies with even greater force to *all* photographs, etc., intended for illustrations.

The Records of Battalions and the Depôt should be made up to and including the 31st December, and posted as soon after that date as possible.

Contributions are invited from all Officers, W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen, past or present.

All contributions, if not published, are treated as strictly confidential, and will be returned to the writers or destroyed, as they may desire.

Correspondents are requested to adhere to the following rules:—

1.—All communications to be written *on one side only* of the paper, leaving a wide margin.

2.—All names of persons and foreign places, and all words not likely to be familiar to the printers, to be written in block capitals, thus: LADAKH. This is unnecessary when the copy is type-written.

3.—When sending contributions or photographs the sender should state whether he wishes his MS. or photographs returned to him or not; and in the case of contributions, whether he wishes his name or initials to be printed or not.

4.—It will greatly assist the Editor if correspondents will have their contributions typewritten.

All correspondence should be directed to Colonel R. Byron, Highfield Lodge, Winchester.

Those wishing to become annual subscribers to the *Chronicle* are requested to apply to Lieut.-Col. W. Judge, 71, Eccleston Square, London.

Copies of this book can be obtained from the publishers, Messrs. Warren & Son, Ltd., 85, High Street, Winchester. Price—cloth, 15s., postage and packing 9d. extra; paper, to past and present Riflemen and their widows, 2s. 6d., postage 6d.; to the general public 4s., postage 6d.

THE
KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS
CHRONICLE

1920

COMMITTEE.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR EDWARD HUTTON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *p.s.c.*
(*Chairman*).

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR T. L. N. MORLAND, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. MENDES, C.B.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR GUY CAMPBELL, BART.

LIEUT.-COLONEL LEWIS BUTLER, *p.s.c.*

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. J. LONG, C.M.G.

THE ADJUTANTS OF THE FOUR REGULAR BATTALIONS,
AND THE ADJUTANT RIFLE DEPOT.

COLONEL R. BYRON, D.S.O. (*Editor and Hon. Treasurer*).

WINCHESTER :

WARREN AND SON, LIMITED, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS, HIGH STREET.

—
1921.

UA
652
K6
K53
1920

CONTENTS.

PREFACE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Front</i>
NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	"
									PAGE
AN ATTACK AT DAWN	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
SPORT:—									
TEN DAYS TIGER SHOOTING	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
A DAY AFTER CHIKOR IN PALESTINE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
SHIKAR IN INDIA WITH THE 3RD BATTALION, 1919—1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
THE IRISH REBELLION:—									
SOME EXPERIENCES OF THE 1ST BATTALION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
A COUNTY MONAGHAN EPISODE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
A GOOD NIGHT'S WORK	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
A RAID	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
EXTRACTS FROM A COMPANY DIARY IN IRELAND, 1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
REGIMENTAL RECORDS:—									
1st Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
2nd Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
3rd Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
4th Battalion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
RIFLE RECORDS OFFICE, 1914—1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
RIFLE DEPOT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
REGIMENTAL POINT-TO-POINT STEEPLECHASE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
GREENJACKET CRICKET, 1920	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
THE REGIMENTAL DINNER	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	134
THE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
THE CELER ET AUDAX CLUB	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
THE LADIES' GUILD OF THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161
THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS MEMORIAL AT ETON	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162
OBITUARY	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Royal Pavilion Guard, Aldershot, May 1920	...	...	<i>to face</i>	50
1st Battalion Guard of Honour to H.M. The King, May 1920	...	...	"	52
3rd Battalion Boxing Team	...	...	"	84
3rd Battalion Winners and Trainer of the Fly Weight, Light Weight and Welter Weight Championship of India, 1920	...	...	"	86
3rd Battalion—Winners of the King George's Cup	...	...	"	90
3rd Battalion.—Sergeant-Bugler Gilmore, Winner of the Army Championship (India), 1920	...	...	"	92

PREFACE.

IN the Preface to the 1919 Volume of the *Regimental Chronicle* published last year, it was pointed out that the sale of the War Volumes had been disappointing to the Sub-Committee, and indicating the causes which led up to this state of affairs.

These causes still exist to a considerable extent and have been aggravated by recent Labour unrest.

The exact position as it stood in May, 1920, and the recommendations proposed to meet the situation are set forth in the Annual Report of the Celer et Audax Club, paragraph 11, and the Annual Report of the Sub-Committee of the *Chronicle*, in this Volume.

From this it will be seen that at the date of the report our liability to the Publishers amounted to £1085. 6s. 6d. Since then the Celer et Audax Club has granted £500 towards the liquidation of the debt, and in addition the sum of £100 has already been received as a voluntary gift from a member of the Regiment, and a further voluntary gift of £100 has been promised—thus leaving a debt of £385 still to be met. To show that the optimistic view taken by the Sub-Committee referred to in para. 4 of the Annual Report of the *Chronicle* above-mentioned was not unfounded, the sale of the War Volumes has considerably increased, and the substantial orders from the 3rd and 4th Battalions reflect great credit on the energy of their respective Commanding Officers and their Staffs. These sales since the publishing of the Report and the

present date amount to £228, thus further reducing our debt to £157. Had the 1st and 2nd Battalions been serving under normal conditions, it is more than probable that they would have contributed to the further disposal of more copies, but at present their hands are fully occupied with more urgent matters.

It is thus hoped that the debt to the Publishers will be shortly paid off, and that in future years a small profit will be made on the sale of both the cloth and paper copies to enable the Sub-Committee to repay the financial assistance they have received from the Regimental Club.

THE EDITOR.

WINCHESTER,

June, 1921.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor requests that Correspondents will send their contributions for the 1921 Volume of the *Chronicle* as soon as possible, but *the sooner they are sent in the better*. This applies with even greater force to *all* photographs, etc., intended for illustrations.

The Records of Battalions and the Depot should be made up to and including the 31st December, and posted as soon after that date as possible.

Contributions are invited from all Officers, W.O.'s, N.C.O.'s and Private Riflemen, past or present.

All contributions, if not published, are treated as strictly confidential, and will be returned to the writers or destroyed, as they may desire.

Correspondents are requested to adhere to the following rules:—

1.—All communications to be written *on one side only* of the paper, leaving a wide margin.

2.—All names of persons and foreign places, and all words not likely to be familiar to the printers, to be written in block capitals, thus: LADAKH. This is unnecessary when the copy is type-written.

3.—When sending contributions or photographs the sender should state whether he wishes his MS. or photographs returned to him or not; and in the case of contributions, whether he wishes his name or initials to be printed or not.

4.—It will greatly assist the Editor if correspondents will have their contributions typewritten.

All correspondence should be directed to Colonel R. Byron, Highfield Lodge, Winchester.

Those wishing to become annual subscribers to the *Chronicle* are requested to apply to Lieut.-Col. W. Judge, 71, Eccleston Square, London.

Copies of this book can be obtained from the publishers, Messrs. Warren & Son, Ltd., 85, High Street, Winchester. Price—cloth, 15s., postage and packing 9d. extra; paper, to past and present Riflemen and their widows, 2s. 6d., postage 6d.; to the general public 4s., postage 6d.

THE ANNALS OF THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS

BY

LIEUT.-COLONEL LEWIS BUTLER, *p.s.c.*,
late The King's Royal Rifle Corps,

Published under the auspices of the Regimental History
Committee by

SMITH, ELDER & CO.

(NOW) JOHN MURRAY, 50A, ALBEMARLE STREET, LONDON, W.

Vol. I. - - - - - PRICE **£1. 5. 0.**

to be followed shortly by further Volumes.

Appendix (dealing with Uniform, }
etc. Illustrated in colour) } PRICE **15/-**

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"This book is full of thrilling descriptions of events, and although primarily intended to be a military work, the general public will find in it matter of the most absorbing interest."—*Globe*.

"The story is one of profound interest."—*Contemporary Review*.

"A work which will appeal to a far wider circle than that constituted by members past and present of The K.R.R.C. The profusely illustrated Appendix carries the story of the Regiment in respect to its uniform, armament, etc., down to the present time."—*Morning Post*.

"An instalment of the history of a Corps which is famous even among the most famous regiments of the British Army. We do not remember to have read a more carefully compiled and more interesting Regimental History."—*Standard*.

"A volume of extraordinary interest."—*Daily News and Leader*.

"An admirable example of Military History at its best."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

"A great and varied store of historical wealth. The entire narrative is extremely fascinating—a book well calculated to interest not merely Regimental readers in particular or students in Military History in general, but also a very wide circle of civilians."—*Westminster Gazette*.

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

"Celer et Audax."

"Louisberg," "Quebec, 1759," "Martinique, 1762, 1809," "Havannah," "Roleia,"
 "Vimiera," "Talavera," "Busaco," "Fuentes d'Onor," "Albuhera,"
 "Ciudad Rodrigo," "Badajoz," "Salamanca," "Vittoria," "Pyrenees," "Nivelle,"
 "Nive," "Orthes," "Toulouse," "Peninsula," "Punjaub," "Mooltan,"
 "Goojerat," "Delhi," "Taku Forts," "Pekin," "South Africa, 1851-2-3, 1879,"
 "Ahmad Khel," "Kandahar, 1880," "Afghanistan, 1878-80," "Egypt, 1882, 1884,"
 "Tel-el-Kebir," "Chitral," "South Africa, 1899-1902," "Defence of Ladysmith,"
 "Relief of Ladysmith."
 North America, 1763-64.

Regular Battalions.

	<i>Uniform—Green.</i>	<i>Facings—Scarlet.</i>
1st Battalion (60th Foot)	- - - - -	<i>Aldershot.</i>
2nd " (" ")	- - - - -	<i>Portsmouth.</i>
3rd " (" ")	- - - - -	<i>Mhow, India.</i>
4th " (" ")	- - - - -	<i>Quetta "</i>

Allied Regiment of Canadian Militia.

63rd (Halifax) Rifles - - - - - *Halifax, Nova Scotia.*
 1st Cadet Battalion - *42 and 44, Sun Street, Finsbury Square, E.C.*

Colonel-in-Chief.

THE KING.

Colonels Commandant.

1st Battalion - Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. F. W. Lord Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 2nd " - Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward T. H. Hutton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 3rd " - Major-Gen. R. S. R. Fetherstonhaugh, C.B.
 4th " - Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Pitcairn Campbell, K.C.B.

NOTICE.

The BRIEF HISTORY of The King's Royal Rifle Corps, 1755 to 1915.

Published by MESSRS. WARREN & SON, Ltd.
85, High Street, Winchester.

BEST EDITION ... 2/6; Postage 4d.

CHEAP „ ... 1/-; „ 4d.

Special rates to Officers Commanding Battalions.

There are not many copies of this Edition left.
Orders should be sent early.

AN ATTACK AT DAWN

IN the month of May, 1919, it happened that the writer was in command of a small body of troops in North Russia. They consisted, nominally, of two Battalions: but, as a matter of fact, neither was more than 250 to 300 strong. The 1st Battalion was formed from Karelian volunteers. These people, apparently of Mongolian origin, migrated several centuries ago, under pressure from other tribes, to the extreme north-west of Russia. There they formed a semi-independent community which, in course of time, became absorbed in the great Russian Empire.

Their territory lay on the borders of Finland, and, in some respects, the Karelians are not unlike the Finns. In the days of the Tsar it was the settled policy of the Russian Government to crush any remains of "self-determination" which might exist among the various peoples of the Empire. In consequence of the persistent efforts of an inflexible bureaucracy to achieve this end, the Karelians regarded the Russians with considerable dislike: their feeling towards the Bolsheviks amounted to something far deeper than mere dislike—indeed to a very lively hatred. The officials of the old Government were, they said, exacting and corrupt: but at least the laws were upheld, evil-doers were punished, and the peasant could sow and reap his crops in peace.

Under the Bolshevik régime a savage tyranny took the place of exaction, and ruthless extortion of corruption and bribery. No man's life was safe nor could any man be sure that the corn he sowed would be his in the spring. So that, when partly organized and well armed, led by Russian or Karelian officers who understood their manners and customs, and commanded by a British officer who spoke fluent Russian, eager to avenge themselves on their oppressors, the Karelians constituted a fairly useful peasant militia.

Like most troops of that kind each man thought it quite enough to clear the Bolsheviks out of his own particular village. To fight for a village belonging to somebody else

seemed to the ordinary Karelian a mere waste of time; while to march several miles away from his own home into another district or province struck him as an act closely bordering on lunacy. By great good fortune it happened that the Commanding Officer of this Battalion was not only a remarkable linguist—he both spoke and wrote French, German, Spanish, and Russian—but a man of great force of character. The Karelian, like the Russian, is an Oriental. A system, a Government, a constitution mean little to him: but he gives his whole allegiance to a man whom he respects and fears. When, therefore, their Commander ordered these Karelians to march far from their own part of the country they followed him willingly, and afterwards, though the state of their discipline was but moderate, fought well as long as their leader remained to them.

The 2nd Battalion consisted of pure-bred Russians. They also were commanded by a British officer, while, as in the case of the 1st Battalion, the other officers were of their own race. Many of the latter were ex-officers of the Russian Guard Corps, and had belonged to regiments famous in the history of their country. The men were all volunteers, and a large proportion of them were old soldiers. Their discipline was good, and, though some of them were pretty rough characters in billets, they were stout fighters. When, after the British forces left North Russia, the "White" Russians went to pieces, this Battalion held together in the general débâcle, cut its way through greatly superior numbers of Bolsheviks, and, eventually, crossed the frontier of Finland. The Headquarters of the force were formed by three British officers, a British sergeant who had been elevated to the local rank of sergeant-major, a Russian officer who acted as a most efficient interpreter, and last, but not least, a Rifleman of the R.B., a soldier of pre-war days, who acted as the writer's servant in peace, and orderly in war, playing both parts to perfection but with a strong preference for the latter. The Transport was under the command of a British officer, a man fertile in expedients, who had passed much of his life in South Africa. His present existence was one long struggle against the obstinacy, or the timidity, of his pack-mules, and the imbecility of the Russians who led them. For the Russian peasants

regarded the mule as a strange creature. Accustomed to their own small, rough ponies, they had never seen any animal so large: often they would glance with apprehension at their mules, delicately holding the leading rope between a finger and thumb, and only too ready to let it go at the slightest sign of trouble. It was long before the harassed transport officer could induce them to overcome their fears, in spite of his exceptional command of invectives in many tongues—such as Zulu Low Dutch, and Hottentot.

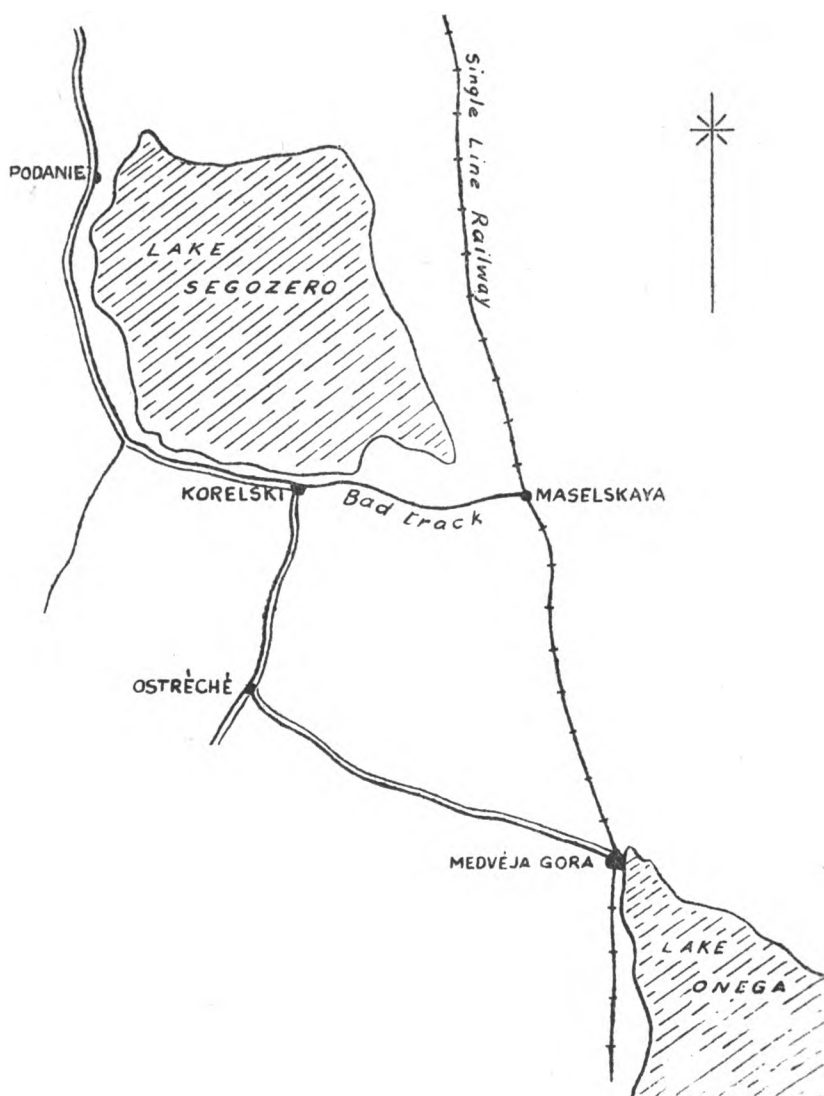
At about the time when the events described in this narrative occurred, it had been decided, for reasons upon which it is unnecessary to enter, that the British and Allied forces should advance from the general line which they had long held, further into that part of the country which was under Bolshevik control. To carry out this plan three columns were formed—left, centre, and right.

The left column, composed entirely of Russian troops, was to operate to the west of the railway and clear up that part of the country. The centre column, mostly of British troops, together with all the guns and some Canadian details, was by far the strongest in every respect. It was this column which was reinforced, later on, by the composite Company of the 60th and Rifle Brigade under Yeats-Brown. It moved along the railway—the only line of supply.

The right column, formed of the 1st Karelian and 2nd Russian Battalions above described, was to concentrate east of the railway as soon as the first stages of this operation had been carried out by the left and centre columns. A glance at the sketch-map will make the situation clear. The first stage of the operation consisted in clearing the left flank and in capturing the important station of Maselskaya, where the enemy were said to have stores, barracks, and considerable forces, and where it was known that sidings and repair sheds for rolling stock existed.

The second stage was to be the advance of all three columns southwards, so as finally to unite at a considerable town named Medvéja Gora, on the northern shore of the great lake Onega. This town was a stronghold of the Bolsheviks, their main base of supplies, and a strategic point of some importance. There it was expected that some stiff fighting might take place.

4 *The King's Royal Rifle Corps Chronicle*



On May 1st the centre column commenced operations and, after some fighting, the Canadians, commonly known from their war-like character as "the bomb and dagger brigade," together with the R.M.L.I. and a platoon of French Chasseurs, on May 8rd stormed and took Maselskaya. The same day the 2nd Battalion of the right column, which had detrained at a siding on the railway, arrived late in the afternoon on the scene of the fight, having marched over the railway track almost without a halt from 9.15 p.m. on the previous night.

This march was no mean feat. The men carried their kit and all the machine guns, as well as the ammunition for the latter: they received no help from the pack-mules, which were loaded almost entirely with provisions. The Bolsheviks had evidently expected the advance, for they had torn up long lengths of the permanent way, and broken, or burnt, the small wooden bridges, of which there were many: so that no supplies could be got up for several days. The absolute necessity for loading the pack animals with rations became very clear during the subsequent period. The troops who had captured Maselskaya, for whose immediate maintenance the staff appears to have made not the slightest provision, were, to some small extent, supplied, when reduced almost to their last biscuit: and the further movements of the right column were rendered possible. In France, where supplies of every kind seemed to be poured out automatically, the fact that all movement of troops depends upon communications perhaps became obscured or forgotten, except by those particularly concerned with the important business of feeding the armies. In spite of its exertions the 2nd Battalion was unable to reach Maselskaya, in time for the battle: but that night, tired as they were, the men went on outpost duty.

The following day was spent in reconnoitring the route leading to the village of Korelski, at which point the right column was to concentrate, and on May 5th the whole Battalion, leaving Maselskaya at 6 a.m., marched along the infamous track to its appointed destination.

In the meantime the 1st Battalion had not been idle. That same day, May 5th, it had occupied Podanie, a town of some size on the north-east shore of lake Segozero. Before

its arrival the enemy had evacuated the place, having been warned by telegram of the fall of Maselskaya station, and, retreating hastily to Korelski, passed through it on the night of May 4th. The retirement of the Bolsheviks, although rapid, was not so hurried as to cause them to neglect their usual practices. They carried off from Podanie the entire contents of the post office savings bank, and all other easily portable property upon which they could lay hands. During a short halt at Korelski they collected and drove off a good many ponies and cattle, and indicated their extreme displeasure at the attitude of the inhabitants, who secretly loathed them, by shooting three or four "bourgeois": the said "bourgeois" being peasants whose thrift, or industry, had raised them to a financial level considered very unsuitable for any truly devoted adherent of the gospel of Bolshevism. After marching all day the 2nd Battalion entered Korelski in the evening.

The Starosta—village mayor—who had managed to survive the passage of the Bolshevik forces by hiding in the adjacent forest, met the troops with tears of joy running down his face. Through the interpreter, he explained that the whole village had been awaiting the advent of the Allies, of whose advance rumours had been heard, "just as the disciples awaited the coming of Christ." The Russians allow their tears to flow pretty easily: still the good man's joy was a pathetic sight. At the same time the gratitude of the villagers for their happy deliverance proceeded to no extreme lengths. In a day or two the price of eggs rose in a remarkable manner, while the sum demanded for chickens soared to such a height as to be far beyond the reach of anyone but a heavy and successful speculator in oil.

The village of Korelski lay on the edge of the Segozero lake. It consisted of some 150 houses, and possessed a church, which was surrounded by a low wall of loose stones and conformed to the usual Russian pattern, being built of stout timbers, stone, and plaster, surmounted by a white-washed dome. The houses provided excellent billets for the troops. They were constructed entirely of logs dove-tailed at the angles, and had, generally, several rooms heated to suffocation by enormous stoves. In Russia only

one pane in the window is ever opened, and this ceremony takes place only during the summer. With the windows firmly closed, the whole family sleep in a row on the flat-projecting top of the stoves, where the heat is prodigious. It is not difficult, therefore, to understand why many thousands of Russian peasants die annually of consumption, or why the Russian troops in 1812 suffered more from the cold than the French. Most of the better houses in the village had bathrooms, for it is the common custom of the country to have a bath every Saturday. These bathrooms, built of logs in the usual way, contain simply a bench upon which to sit, a few basins of water, and a good sized stove: round and upon the stove large stones are piled, and, as these become hot, cold water from one of the basins is sprinkled on them. The steam thus produced fills the room, so that the inmate has a kind of Turkish bath. Several of the houses had cattle-byres built on to them; here the cattle remain in semi-darkness throughout the winter; so that when they are released in the spring to graze on the new grass, which comes up under the snow, they can scarcely see until, after a day or two, their eyes get accustomed to the strong light. The land near the village was cultivated and parcelled out into small fields, divided by loose stone walls. Beyond the fields stretched the endless fir forests, through which ran a rough road leading on the one hand to Podanie, on the other to Ostréché and Medvéja Gora. The country was undulating, and a circle of small hillocks encompassed the village at an average distance from it of some 200-300 yards. On these little hills the outpost line took up its position. Next day, May 6th, the 1st Battalion, marching southwards from Podanie, reached Korelski. The reinforcement was welcome, as, until the whole column was united, it would have been possible for the Bolsheviks, if they had had sufficient courage or sense, to attack the isolated 2nd Battalion with a very superior force; for it was well known that the enemy had retreated no farther than the village of Ostréché, about fourteen miles distant.

At this time orders were received from H.Q. that, until the railway line to Maselskaya had been properly repaired, no further advance could be carried out by the centre column and that, in consequence, the right column

must remain stationary for the next few days. There was plenty to be done during this interval.

Arrangements for resisting an attack, which seemed quite probable, were improved, and every effort was made to gather information about the Bolsheviks.

Friendly peasants brought in the valuable news that the enemy's forces at Ostréché had been reinforced by a fresh and formidable body of picked troops which had been sent up from Medvéja Gora. The number of these new arrivals was estimated at anything between 100 and 1,000, according to the taste of the informant: as a matter of fact it is probable that they amounted to about 250. In consequence of this situation precautions were re-doubled. Patrols were sent out at more frequent intervals than before along the Ostréché Road, and, besides the usual outposts, a strong inlying piquet remained on duty from sunset until after sunrise. The state of affairs gave rise to some anxiety: but this was as nothing in comparison with the immense difficulties in the way of keeping the troops supplied, owing to the interruption of railway communications to Maselskaya, and to the poor surface of the track between that place and Korelski. Besides the daily supply, a large reserve had to be accumulated in order to keep in hand enough rations and ammunition for the future advance of the column: for, as soon as it should have left Korelski, it would have to depend entirely on such food as could be carried on the accompanying pack animals, and could no longer depend on supplies brought up by the railway.

The indefatigable transport officer with improvised pack saddles, improvised drivers, and a vast expenditure of violent language, overcame all these obstacles; daily the pack-train set forth over the eighteen miles of miserable track to Maselskaya Station; daily it returned bringing with it everything which the transport officer could beg, borrow, or steal.

So matters continued at Korelski until May 8th. That day the inhabitants organized a village dance for the troops. The Russians are fond of this amusement, at which they seem to excel; and it was a pretty sight which, to a foreigner at least, had all the virtues of originality. The peasant girls appeared in their finery, bright coloured

dressess, voluminous skirts, long strings of beads, and braided hair. The music was provided by a concertina, from which a gifted Russian evolved some really good native airs. The men danced sometimes with the village ladies, sometimes, for lack of enough partners to go round, with each other. Occasionally particularly eminent performers would give an exhibition of Russian step-dancing, a violent, but by no means ungraceful, exercise, the others standing in a ring to watch. After the dance was over the outposts were relieved as usual before sunset and the inlying piquet posted, while the remainder of the troops slept peacefully in their various billets. In command of the inlying piquet was a Russian officer. Among other things his orders were to send out a strong patrol at 4 a.m. on the following morning along the Ostréché Road, in order to give warning in case the enemy should attempt anything by that route, the only one in fact by which they were likely to approach. Other patrols were to be sent in various directions at the same hour: this early start would enable them to get well out along the roads leading towards the enemy before dawn. As it was scarcely possible for any considerable body of men to move in darkness through the forest, except by following the roads, these measures, together with the outpost line, would, it was thought, make it a very difficult business for the enemy to advance unobserved by night with a view to attacking Korelski at dawn. It is almost impossible to realise the elasticity of Russian ideas with regard to time. Any British officer, or N.C.O., duly furnished with a watch, and ordered to despatch a patrol at a given hour, is more than likely to carry out the order. Not so the Russian. To him four o'clock or five o'clock mean much the same thing. "After all," he would say, "both are early in the morning." Indeed it is one of the most extraordinary peculiarities of the Russian language that the same word is used for both "now" and "later on"; from which it appears that punctuality means nothing to any true Russian.

So the officer in command of the inlying piquet elected on this very morning to send out his patrols, not at 4 a.m. but "later on": and, afterwards, when the enormity of his offence was pointed out to him in language more clear

than polite, it was yet some time before he could grasp the fact that he had committed any offence whatever. The consequence of this officer's neglect, innate stupidity, or adherence to native custom, was exactly that which might have been anticipated.

At midnight on May 8th the British officer who commanded the 1st Battalion went round his outposts, inspected the inlying piquet, questioned the Russian officer commanding it as to his duties, received satisfactory replies, and duly reported all correct.

After delivering this report to the officer commanding the column the two, together with the Russian interpreter officer, who, besides speaking perfect English, was a very pleasant companion, sat talking in a small upstairs room in the Headquarters. One has heard that those not long for this world sometimes have, or seem to have, a premonition of their impending fate; and perhaps that night it may have been so with the officer who had just inspected the outposts; or perhaps, like many men of a highly strung temperament, he was feeling the effects of prolonged strain. However this may have been, he seemed abstracted and melancholy—so much so that the other two remarked upon the circumstance afterwards. It was not until two o'clock in the morning that the little party separated, the two officers of the Headquarters lying down to sleep on the floor of the next room, while the other walked off to his own billet. To the tired sleepers it seemed scarcely a moment before the village was aroused by the sound of a violent musketry fire re-echoing in the early stillness of dawn. Bullets smashed through the log walls of the houses in most unpleasant vicinity to the heads of those within: and no one took long over his toilet on that morning. Running downstairs and out into the main street of the village, it became apparent at once that the enemy were attacking in force. They had at least six machine guns in action, some placed so as to enfilade the street, others to cross their fire on to the village. Bullets seemed to be whizzing about in every direction, and it was no easy matter to cross the street, so heavy was the fire directed down it. As far as could be seen in the dim light the outposts were still holding firm, though it was evident from their heavy

fire that they must be hard pressed. One of the piquets, in fact, gave way a minute or two later, and the men could be descried running back towards the village, pursued by the enemy's bullets. Meanwhile the direction from which the Bolshevik attack was coming had become fairly clear: they seemed to be advancing on either side of the road to Ostréché, and, at the same time, to be pressing their attack on our right flank. While these things were happening, the men of the 1st and 2nd Battalions had turned out of their billets with commendable promptitude, and were now all ready for action.

The situation was full of danger. One had to make up one's mind immediately. The writer of this narrative had never before been in action against Bolshevik troops, but according to all witnesses they generally fought extremely badly. Whatever the strength or the fighting capacity of the enemy it did not seem that any useful result could possibly be obtained by standing on the defensive. Any such attitude was likely only to encourage them to further efforts, and this might result in disaster. The Commanding Officer of the 1st Battalion had been observing the course of the fight under cover of the stone wall surrounding the church, which afforded some shelter from the incessant machine-gun fire. He was ordered to deploy his Battalion at once, under cover of some houses, and to attack the enemy down the Ostréché Road, while at the same time he was assured that the 2nd Battalion—or as much of it as was available—would simultaneously attack the enemy's left flank. These measures were thereupon put into operation. Led by their Commanding Officer, the 1st Battalion could be seen ascending a low hill near the village where the outpost line had been, and upon which parties of the enemy were now established. At the same moment a strong Company of the 2nd Battalion, supported by the fire of Lewis guns, as well as by that of the remaining Company kept in reserve, fell violently on the enemy's left. The Company Commander was a Russian officer of approved skill and exceptional bravery, and, though decorated with no less than seven crosses of St. George for his former gallant deeds, never can he have given stronger evidence of his right to wear them than on that day. The rapidity and

the tremendous vigour of his flank attack broke to pieces the resistance of the enemy, already wavering under the assault of the 1st Battalion. Fast as the Bolsheviks fled they could not altogether escape from their pursuers. Their abandoned machine guns and twelve prisoners were captured, while some fifty lay dead on the field, many from wounds inflicted by the long Russian bayonet.

The 1st Battalion did not join in the pursuit; for their Commander, who had led them so well up the hill to the assault, and to whom they looked for everything, was no longer with them to give orders, or to set an example. A sniper, over whom the troops had passed as they reached the top of the rising ground, had shot him through the heart at a distance of a few yards. At the same time this individual had killed another officer and severely wounded a third. The man had concealed himself in a small ditch at the edge of a field, and, having killed the two officers, had lain down flat on his face in the hope of eluding discovery. After some search he was found. The fury and sorrow of the Karelians at the loss of their leader was extreme: many of the wounded even tore off their bandages, declaring that they did not wish to live, and it was only with the utmost difficulty that the prisoner was rescued from the hands of the troops. Our casualties in the fight were, all told, three officers and five men killed, one officer and six men wounded. Sad as the other losses were, the death of the Commander of the 1st Battalion was a calamity. His men, depending on him, and on him alone, never recovered from the blow. Never again did they fight with such zealous gallantry as they had displayed in this, their first serious action, and finally their discipline became so indifferent that they had to be partially disbanded. The fallen officers and men were buried in the churchyard of Korelski. All the troops not on duty paraded to do them honour, and, as the little procession passed by, presented arms. At the close of the service the Russian officers sang in unison a solemn requiem to the dead, in which the voices of the troops joined. Of the eight soldiers who lie near the church at Korelski, seven were Russians, and remain among their own people. The eighth was a British officer; but his name will not be forgotten, and among

those simple peasants will long outlast those of their own compatriots.

In his own country unknown and obscure, there he was a great man. He administered with justice and equity a large district; he raised and trained a considerable force, and all he did was done under great difficulties, alone, and with little support or encouragement. Russians, both high and low, said that he understood them better than they understood themselves. Educated Russian officers would declare that he was the only foreigner they could ever have followed with real enthusiasm, and the peasants truly loved him. Had he lived he must have gone far. He died with his work hardly begun, leaving to those who knew him the memory of his example and self-sacrifice.

SPORT

TEN DAYS TIGER SHOOTING

I have written the following account of a ten days' shooting trip in the hope that it may recall pleasant hours to those who have enjoyed shikar in India, and that it may interest those less fortunate brother-officers who have to soldier at home.

HAVING secured leave and a shikari, I went off from Belgaum to Astoli, some thirty-five miles away, on January 18th, and took up my quarters in a P.W.D. bungalow. My shikari, one Krishna, merits a word of description. By race a Mahratta, in appearance something like a small and withered monkey, with only one arm, the other having been annexed by a tiger in a former argument, yet with the heart of a lion and an unrivalled knowledge of the habits and customs of the tiger-folk. He informed me that he had two pet tigers for me and that when those were finished doubtless more would be provided. I supplied him with four young buffaloes to keep the tigers amused until I came, and waited for news.

I spent the first two days knocking about round Astoli, and got one kakar (barking deer). I was accompanied then and afterwards by a comic individual who was supposed to be in charge of the bungalow, but who constituted himself my gun-bearer, to the total neglect of any duties he might have at the bungalow. He proved useful and staunch, but somewhat excitable and noisy. On the second day I got an urgent message from Krishna to come and attend to the tigers. At the time I was some three miles from Astoli and another seven from Chandwari, where the tigers were. I got off about noon and had an exceedingly hot walk, piloted by a somewhat under-dressed jungle man who went about five miles an hour through the jungle. On arrival I was met by Krishna, a forest-guard and the local police-constable, in India, as in England, an inevitable adjunct to a day's shooting.

The two tigers had been located in a certain patch of jungle, and Krishna proposed to attempt the apparently hopeless task of beating them out of about three square miles of thick jungle up to one gun. The method is as follows: The gun is placed to command a track or tracks known from previous reconnaissance to be used by the tiger in his walks abroad. On either side of the gun and slightly flanking the beat, stops were placed in trees. These stops, being high up, can see further into the jungle, and if they see anything coming their way they tap the trees or clap their hands so as to turn it inwards and at the same time warn the gun that something is on the move. The beating is done by about forty coolies armed with axes and bill-hooks, with the necessary complement of tom-toms, etc. I was conducted to my machan, which was a small bamboo frame about two feet square filled in with matting, something like a tea tray to look at. This was wedged up in the fork of a tree about twelve feet up and secured with grass rope, the knots and lashings of which looked like those in Heath Robinson's well-known sketches. It was then tested and pronounced safe by a coolie weighing possibly six stone, and I was invited to put my twelve stone odd into it. It always seems to be a point of honour to put the sahib into the thinnest available tree and the one with the fewest branches below the fork elected. However, I got up somehow, and found myself looking into a dense mass of saplings about ten feet high and growing very close together. Owing to the extreme insecurity of my position, I didn't dare take the .500 Express, so contented myself with my shot-gun and some newly-invented "Lethal" bullets.

Presently wild howls in the distance heralded the beginning of the beat. Nothing happened until the beaters were fairly close, when I heard a "stop" tapping on my right. I could see nothing, but my chowkidar friend in a near-by tree was green with excitement and gazing intently at something hidden from me. Suddenly a tiger's head appeared through the saplings just to my right and only about fifteen yards away. He was slouching along in no particular hurry, but a few more paces would take him so far to my right that I couldn't turn to shoot. I took a

steady shot at him and he went over on his side with a roar, but picked himself up with incredible speed and bounded past me right under my tree, too quickly for me to turn to shoot. I heard him crashing about behind me in the jungle. As soon as I could get out of my tree I took my big rifle and went to investigate. We could see where he had crashed through the jungle, but there was no blood trail. We tried one or two likely patches of thick grass but found nothing. As it was nearly dark and I had seven miles to walk home through a jungle frequented by elephants, I decided to give it up for the day, and went home feeling that life was really hardly worth living.

The next day I went over early and continued the pursuit. I had two coolies, who proved first-class trackers, Krishna and the chowkidar with me. About 200 yards or so from where we had stopped overnight we picked up blood, but though fairly plentiful, I was soon convinced that the wound was only a superficial one, as the blood was all high up on twigs and bamboo stems and none on the ground. I think probably the bullet hit a sapling and broke up before it reached the tiger, or else it just grazed along his withers. The jungle was very thick and we made slow progress. We came up to him once in a mass of dead bamboo like a big woodstack. We threw rocks into it but instead of charging he left by the back door, and this further convinced me that he wasn't badly hit. It was jumpy work, and my nerves were not more soothed by finding the chowkidar hopping about behind me with my spare gun, on full cock, and the muzzle about three inches from my back. The trackers took to the trees like one man, only old Krishna was quite unperturbed. He just glanced at me to see if I were ready in case of a charge and then stood quietly beside me. We never got near our tiger again, so had to abandon the chase. My only consolation was that being lightly wounded he would soon get all right and so not turn man-eater.

Next day J. joined me from Belgaum, and we had a beat for tiger number two, but he was not at home. We spent the next four days hunting various jungles round Astoli, but had no luck at all. One day J. and I tried an early morning stalk after a big sambhar I knew of, but

we didn't see him. I can't say I was disappointed or surprised, as J.'s progress through the jungle has all the silent celerity of one of the older types of Tank, and was further punctuated by loud and bitter comments on the intelligence of our guide.

On the Sunday J. returned home. The next day I tried a new jungle five or six miles away. Krishna was a bit off his beat here, but obtained the co-operation of a local villager, who proved a treasure. The first beat produced a small sambhar, at which I didn't shoot, and a tiger which broke out on the flank. The second beat I was on my usual perch in a low tree in very thick jungle. Something black and shamblly crossed to my right rear, and by shifting my gun to my left shoulder I managed to have a snap at it. The shot was answered by the unmistakable Woof! Woof! of a bear. He cantered off using horrible language, and then sat up somewhere behind me and sang a melancholy little song about a pain in his inside. I went off after him accompanied as usual by Krishna, the rest of the coolies firmly declining the honour. I caught sight of him about forty yards back and gave him one with the .500, at Krishna's earnest request, but as a matter of fact he was stone dead already. The round bullet had hit him about half-way down the back and lodged under his breast-bone, wrecking all his interior economy on the way, *but* it didn't stop him for forty yards, a fact which I noted for my future guidance. I had the bear slung on a pole and we trekked nine miles home. I spent the next day skinning the bear and digging jungle ticks out of myself. It was a big, sloth bear, but the pelt was rather rough and wiry, as usual with this species.

On the 28th I went back to more or less the same jungle. The first beat was blank, but the local expert assured me there was a tiger in the next one. I told Krishna I would climb no more trees and he must find me somewhere on the floor where I could see twenty yards. An animated discussion then took place, a discussion in which I could not join as it was conducted in Maratti, a language which sounds to the uninitiated more like a dog fight than anything else. Eventually I found myself behind a small tree on a rocky bank of a small river, a most delightful spot, shaded

by huge trees with a typical Scotch trout stream running at my feet. On the opposite bank the thick jungle came down to within a couple of yards of the water. Almost opposite me a little sandy track led down to the river out of the jungle, and it was this track I was told to watch especially. Krishna and the chowkidar squatted under a big rock behind me. As the beat was to be a long one, I put my rifle and gun against the tree and knelt down to have a look round. I glanced at the little path and there was what appeared to me to be the biggest tiger ever "read of in books or dreamt of in dreams." He didn't see me but was evidently doubtful about the situation in rear of him. He was about fifteen yards or less from me with a little pool of the river in between. I took the .500 and gave him a solid nickel bullet I keep in the left barrel for bison, as I thought the soft-nosed at that range would make a mess of his head. I fired, and as I was kneeling on one knee the recoil knocked me sitting and all I saw was a tremendous splash. For one horrible moment I thought I must have hit the pool in front of him, but then I saw a few inches of black-ringed tail wave once out of the pool and disappear, and I realized it was indeed a case of "spurlos versenkt." Nothing else appeared, so at the end of the beat the disappointed and incredulous coolies were told to go in and fish the tiger out. He proved to be a young male tiger, not very big, nine feet, but in perfect condition, with a most beautifully-marked skin. We spread him out on a rock to dry while I had a good look at him and measured him. My bullet had gone in just below the left eye, through head and neck, and out at the top of the right shoulder. Krishna took the opportunity to demonstrate to the assembled coolies, with the tiger's teeth as an object-lesson, exactly what it feels like to be eaten by a tiger. While an ordinary pole had been good enough for the bear, the tiger, being a sahib, had a regular litter made for him, with grass underneath him and on top of him, and a triumphal procession was formed for the march home, one of the party at least—not the tiger—being thoroughly satisfied with the day's proceedings. A disciple of the local "guru," or priest, who had blackmailed me for the price of a sacrificial chicken after I shot the bear, now explained that the tiger was a

direct answer to prayer, so to speak, and that more chickens, and more expensive ones, would inevitably produce more tigers. In my then frame of mind, if he had made it turkeys I should have acquiesced. When we got back to Astoli the village turned out and various rites were performed, such as scrubbing the children's faces with the tiger's tail to make them brave, etc. One sportsman begged for the eyes, in the childlike faith that if he ate them he would thenceforth be able to see in the dark ! I then set to work to skin the beast, and somewhat to my surprise the shikari and coolies then cut up the carcase and carried it off for food; somewhat strong meat I should think.

The next day I went home to Belgaum. I hope to shoot more tigers before I leave India, but I am very sure that if I do, none will leave such an ineffaceable impression on my mind as this, my first one, did. This method of driving the jungle is not the most sporting one, but in these dense jungles at this time of year stalking is impossible, as every stick or leaf when trodden on makes a noise like a pistol shot. It is, however, preferable to sitting up over a kill at night, and if you are on the ground the tiger has a sporting chance.

C. H. N. S.

A DAY AFTER CHIKOR IN PALESTINE

By F. L. P.

Ever since the operations which ended in the occupation of Jerusalem had brought us within reach of the hill country of Judæa, I had been hoping for a day after the chikor, which are to be found in large numbers in these parts. It was therefore with the greatest pleasure that I received one morning an invitation from a Ghurkha Regiment to come and stay a couple of nights with them for a day's "partridge driving" before the season ended.

The distance to the part of the line occupied by the Battalion was only about twelve miles; so rough and precipitous however was the going that I was warned to allow myself three hours for the journey, and this proved a fairly

accurate estimate. The road most of the way was merely a pack trail over the hills, composed mainly of sharp and slippery rocks, over which our horses clambered with considerable difficulty. We arrived, however, just as it was getting dusk without mishap, and after an excellent dinner, followed by many yarns about sport in various parts of the world, turned in early in anticipation of a hard day's work on the morrow.

The start was timed for half-past eight, and punctually to the moment I found the beaters drawn up behind the Mess. These consisted of a platoon of Ghurkhas, fully armed, as, although nothing much was going on in this particular part of the line, it is always well to be prepared for emergencies, and also our armed retinue allowed us to follow our birds into No-Man's-Land when necessary, which was here a good 2000 yards across.

Our first drive was about ten minutes' walk from the Mess, and a covey which was known to frequent this particular piece of ground was speedily on the wing, and swinging nicely over my head I had the satisfaction of starting the day with a right and left. A single bird which got up just at the end was also accounted for, and I was just moving forward to pick up the slain when I saw one of the beaters hand over his rifle to a friend and set off down the hill at a breakneck pace. Looking down I saw my last bird about fifty yards in front of him and going like a race horse. It was a most sporting event, as the competitors seemed pretty evenly matched, and a false step on the part of the pursuer would have landed him an unholy crumpler. However, nothing untoward happened, and he duly returned with the bird, grinning all over and very pleased with himself. The next drive was across a nullah, over which the birds came beautifully straight and high, and then followed a walk through thickish olive groves along the slope of a hill. The birds have a habit of perching in these trees much as I have seen French partridges do in thorn bushes at home, and when put up went off on the far side in a manner which made a successful shot a matter of considerable difficulty. During this walk we went some distance into "No-Man's-Land"; however, nothing happened to mar the harmony of the proceedings, and no chance presented itself of adding

a Turk to the bag. During the next drive a beautiful little gazelle came and stood about 100 yards in front of me, and I felt very sorry my orderly had not brought his rifle with him. I hoped that in any case he might pass close to me and give me the chance of a shot, but I suppose he got our wind, for he broke away to the side of the line and disappeared. These gazelle are fairly common all over the high ground, and a friend of mine who was walking his horse up a narrow ravine with overhanging cliffs on both sides was much startled by one of them springing across right over his horse's head. After this drive came a walk along the side of a hill for about half-a-mile, during which an old hare, which got up in front, though badly peppered, managed to make his escape, and then we adjourned to the headquarters of another Battalion, on to whose ground we had wandered. They gave us a most excellent lunch of bully beef and tinned lobster, that ubiquitous dish on which every Officers' Mess in Palestine seemed largely to subsist, after which, leaving a couple of brace of birds behind in return for their hospitality, we again took the field.

The proceedings were much the same as in the morning, consisting of short drives interspersed with walks along the sides of the hills. The day was one of the hottest we had experienced that year, and as the going was often absolutely precipitous we felt that our bag was thoroughly well earned.

A rather amusing incident occurred during almost the last drive. Just as the beaters were beginning to approach, the sound of aeroplanes was heard overhead, and looking up, we saw over us a flight of seven hostile aeroplanes. Our "Archies" at once opened on them and very soon the unmistakable noise which heralds the approach of a "dud" made itself heard. However, the hard, rocky ground on which we were shooting was too much for any "dud," and a magnificent explosion took place on it hitting the ground half-way between our beaters and ourselves. Up promptly got a covey of chikor which were just coming over our heads when another explosion took place, followed by a third, the two latter being uncommonly close to us. Under the circumstances I think that we deserved considerable credit for the brace and a half we managed to annex.

After this the word was given for home, where we arrived at 5 o'clock in the evening, after a most enjoyable day. On counting our bag, we found that it amounted to 14½ brace, which for four guns so late in the season was a very creditable day's work. I believe that my hosts during the months of January, February and March, killed well over 150 brace of chikor, together with a few hares, woodcock, silver fox, and a gazelle or two. At the end of March all shooting was stopped, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, a very wise proceeding under conditions in which a protracted diet of bully beef was likely to be too much for the sporting feelings of some, at any rate, of the officers who had managed to provide themselves with guns, and, a matter of far greater difficulty, with cartridges to supply them.

SHIKAR IN INDIA WITH THE 3rd BATTALION, 1919—1920

AFTER the past years of turmoil it is pleasant to be able to turn one's thoughts into other channels, even though those channels may have the art of killing as their main object. Those of us who were in India before the War are apt to look upon the present conditions with the eye of comparison, here regretfully noting the damage done by the conditions prevalent during the War and there realising that one of the few good things that the War had done was to improve the prospects of shooting, etc.

The reason for these changes are pretty obvious. In those areas near garrisons and within short-leave distance not only has the amount of game appreciably diminished but, unfortunately the facility with which the natives imposed upon their victims of the Temporary Army has made things a little bit difficult.

There are, however, signs of a return to more normal conditions as regards "Bandobast," etc., and possibly with the cessation of the indiscriminate destruction of immature game of all sorts we may see a restoration of something like the pre-War standard, both in numbers and size of game.

In the more distant parts of the Himalayas, however, there has in some cases been improvement, owing to the fact that people seldom got sufficient leave to reach those places, and even if they did get there they did not always achieve much success.

This very condition, however, gave a great impetus in some places to the nefarious practice of palming off a head, which had been shot months before by some village Shikari, on the unsuspecting sportsman, under the pretence that the wounded animal had been followed up and found in some distant nullah. The lack of any headskin is attributed to vultures, dogs, or such like. This swindle is generally known as "The Village Ibex," or "The Silver Bullet" swindle, on account of money paid to the finder by way of reward.

The 3rd Battalion, on arrival in India, proceeded to Mhow and it was not long before many of us got to work to find out what the place could produce in the way of Shikar.

Mhow is in the centre of the Indian State of Indore, ruled over by His Highness the Maharajah Holkar. All around are other States, the nearest and most productive being Dhar, ruled over by H.H. the Maharajah of that name.

Mhow is situated on the edge of a plateau, which to the north is all cultivation and to the south falls away in the form of steepish hills intersected by deep nullahs down to the Nerbudda.

These hills, the Vindhya, are covered with jungle of varying density, mostly teak of the small variety.

So far as small game is concerned, there is unfortunately an almost entire absence of any duck except in the one large jhil of Depalpur, where the Maharajah Holkar gives one or two annual shoots. This year several of us were invited there, but owing to the great scarcity of duck throughout the country the shoots were not successful. The place is, however, a really good duck jhil, and it is, I believe, not unusual to count a bag of twelve or fourteen hundred in a good year.

Later in the year when the grass has been cut, i.e., after Christmas, there is quite good partridge shooting, mostly the Painted Francolin, and an almost unlimited supply of quail of all varieties.

When the crops and the grass have been cut these collect in the nullahs and thick places, and are comparatively easily got out. There are, too, several jhils, or rather tanks, round the edges of which snipe can be got.

Sand-grouse are fairly plentiful and give really good sporting shoots; moreover, they are excellent for the pot. There is the usual sprinkling of hares, all of which add to the bag.

As regards big game, this is perhaps the more attractive side of the neighbourhood of Mhow.

In the territories of the Maharajahs passes are not too difficult to get, and in the Government jungles, too, there are facilities for those who care to avail themselves of them.

Blackbuck and Chinkara are fairly numerous, and quite decent heads of both these animals can be obtained in a single day's Shikar. The somewhat uninteresting Nilgai is also pretty numerous and quite close.

For the more interesting beasts one has to go rather further afield, but still in a week's leave one may reasonably hope to annex a Sambhur, Chital, Leopard, or even a Tiger, though no one has yet bagged one of the latter.

The Four-Horned Antelope, a small and uninteresting beast, is also to be found in the jungles close by.

Pigsticking is by no means unknown, though the country was never intended for that form of sport. All the same we have had several very enjoyable days, mostly through the kindness of the Maharajah Holkar.

A little Mahseer fishing is obtainable not very far off, but none of us have had time to go and explore it this year.

Falconry has also been indulged in to a small extent by one member of the Battalion, but the surrounding country is not very suitable for this form of sport.

Long dogs were kept for a short time, and afforded a few good hunts, but on the whole they are rather far removed from the proper article, the Smell Dog.

With the approach of the hot weather the thoughts of most of us turned towards leave, and the "Call of the Wild," supported by tales of doubtful veracity from the mouths of the older hands, laid hold of the souls of the younger Shikaries.

Those who could get long leave went to the more distant places. One old hand went to Ladakh and two of the young Shikaries to Baltistan.

Four or five others who could not get such long leave, or who, as one Kashmiri Shikari put it, had the handcuffs on, i.e., a wife! went up to Kashmir and chased the Barasingh and the Balu. Two more spent a month in the hills of Rajputana, near Mount Abu.

The territories of the Maharajah of Kashmir were kind to us, yielding Ovis Ammon (largest, 44½ inches; if the tips of his horns had not been badly broken fighting he would have been 49 inches or 50 inches). Sharpu, Burrhel (largest, 29½ inches; Ibex (largest, 50 inches); Serow, Barasingh, amongst which were several 10, 11 and 12 Pointers and Red and Black Bear.

All things taken into consideration we have made a good start in the world of Shikar, and when one looks upon the total bag of our first year, one may perhaps be justified in coming to the conclusion that there is still a certain amount to be got by those who can spare the time to go and who care to take the trouble to do it.

MALAK-UL-MAUT.

TOTAL BAG, 1919—1920.

Duck	...	...	28	Ibex	...	...	7
Teal	...	...	18	Serow	...	...	1
Chukor	...	...	22	Kashmir Stag	...	...	12
Partridge	...	...	268	Sambhur	...	...	2
Sand-grouse	...	...	40	Black Buck	...	...	34
Quail	...	...	616	Chinkara	...	...	11
Floricane	...	...	1	Nilgai	...	...	12
Snipe	...	...	237	Four-Horned Antelope	...	...	1
Pigeons	...	...	18	Leopard	...	...	2
Hares	...	...	58	Hyena	...	...	1
Marmots	...	...	9	Red Dog	...	...	1
Green Pigeon	...	...	3	Black Bear	...	...	4
Ovis Ammon	...	...	2	Red Bear	...	...	3
Sharpu	...	...	2	Muggar	...	...	1
Burrhel	...	...	4	Pig	...	...	2

THE IRISH REBELLION

**Setting forth some experiences of the 1st Battalion
The King's Royal Rifle Corps during the Autumn
of 1920**

It may interest our readers to be given some idea of the situation in Ireland, as seen through the eye of those who, like ourselves, had had practically no experience of the country, and who were suddenly launched upon the difficult and complex task of attempting to restore order in that distressful country. Those of us, who came over with the Battalion, and who had never been to Ireland before, were at once struck by the noisiness and dirt of Belfast, and also by the extraordinarily large proportion of able-bodied men, most of them well dressed, who apparently had nothing whatever to do, except to stand at the corners of streets and outside public houses, with their hands in their pockets, regarding every person in uniform with curiosity and suspicion. It is only fair, perhaps, to say that the City of Belfast had only just been through, and had scarcely recovered from, the effects of a vast upheaval, of a highly religious nature, the like of which the city had probably not known for half a century; and that all industries, for the time being at least, were proportionately disjoined. The whole of this trouble, which resulted in over 800 casualties in Belfast, during the month of August, was due to the two religious denominations (Protestants and Roman Catholics), who, under ordinary conditions, maintain an attitude of armed neutrality towards each other, and who on the slightest provocation resort to violence, and attack each other on every occasion and pretext. The most likely time for trouble is—

(a) When the workers in the factories, docks, etc., go to and from their work, and

(b) on their way to and from their meals.

I am quite confident that neither denomination is more to blame than the other, and in order to minimize the chances

of an outbreak at any definite point, the troops in Belfast were ordered to patrol certain areas, and picket definite road junctions; the pickets in question being based on the nearest police post, of which there are many. To the credit of the troops be it said that, as illustrative of the impartial way in which they carried out their most difficult duties during the times of the Belfast riots, the casualties suffered by Roman Catholics and Protestants were practically equal.

During our stay in Ireland we have certainly found that no civilian can ever be trusted, and the less that military subjects are discussed, even in Barracks, the better. The Sinn Fein system of intelligence is well organized, and, of course, one has to remember that the greater part of Ireland is on their side, either voluntarily or by systematic intimidation.

In almost every instance we have found that employees in the Post and Telephone Offices are not only undependable, but even actually hostile, the direct result being that most military correspondence of a secret nature has to be transmitted either by cipher code, or by a system of couriers, travelling by train.

The general attitude of the civilian population towards soldiers is undoubtedly less genial than it was some three or four months ago, and, of course, in the South of Ireland, as is well known, it is openly hostile.

It has been established beyond a doubt that a great number of the raids, carried out by the Sinn Feiners, have been planned and executed by men who have gained considerable experience in the same line, in France and Flanders, and the detail with which everything is carried out has been remarkably well thought out; I do not refer to the ordinary "unskilled ambush," as laid by the less well educated type of Sinn Feiners, whose idea of a fight appears to be felling a tree across the road, or digging a deep ditch across it, and shooting at the occupants of a lorry from behind safe cover. It is a form of sport which apparently appeals to the ordinary Sinn Feiner, and I have no doubt that he has equally good reasons for adopting this method of warfare—but it is a type of warfare which does not coincide with an Englishman's idea of fair play, and it is a type that

our men certainly shew their disapproval of on the comparatively rare occasions where they are able to get on terms with those that perpetrate this form of outrage.

It is perfectly obvious that the ordinary Irishman either wilfully blinds himself to, or does not appear to appreciate the fact that no one, in these days, in this country can expect to lead a normal life, or that ordinary occupations, such as dairy cows to be milked, taking farm produce to market, catching a train as a business man, or even going to Mass, must of necessity depend upon whether the military situation on the spot admits of these peaceful occupations being pursued.

A situation such as is outlined below is constantly turning up. The local Police Barracks ring up to say that at a certain fair, perhaps ten miles away, the so-called Sinn Fein Police are functioning in the form of putting on their I.R.P. (Irish Republican Police) badges, and terrorizing all the Protestant individuals, forbidding anyone to enter any shop or public house, etc. A party under an officer is ordered to proceed at once in a lorry and restore order. The fact of their having *started* is always communicated, by some means or another, to the fair in question, and it invariably happens that by the time that the military patrol arrives the so-called I.R.P. have become, to all appearances, perfectly peaceable and law-abiding citizens again, and for all the good that the patrol can do on arrival they might just as well not have gone, and in all similar cases it is most difficult to effect "surprise" in any form.

The real difficulty in Ireland at the present time is to differentiate between friend and enemy, with the direct result that we have all come to the conclusion that the best policy to pursue is to trust nobody, and to keep one's own counsel with regard to any impending operations. It may interest your readers to know the principles which guide officers in selecting whom to arrest, and why; the lines on which officers can take action are very clearly laid down.

First and foremost, anyone in possession of arms, or even a single round of revolver or S.A. ammunition, is liable to arrest, and on conviction by Court Martial would certainly be awarded three years' penal servitude or even

five years. It is an undoubted fact that the Sinn Feiners have made a most careful study of the art of hiding arms and ammunition, and a search of a moderate sized house may easily take six men a couple of hours to do, quite apart from the outhouses, coal and peat stacks, potato patches, and stooks of standing corn, all of which are favourite hiding-places.

The next sure guide for arrest is the possession by anyone of the official organ of the Irish Republican Army, a paper published fortnightly, and officially recognised as their mouthpiece. The paper is known as *Antoglac* (*The Volunteer*) and contains excellent articles on the methods to be adopted for carrying out raids, ambushes, etc., and evidently written by men who were fighting on our side in the World War of 1914-1918.

The paper is only sold to members of the Irish Republican Army, and the fact that any single individual is in possession of a copy of it is a tacit acknowledgment that the owner is a member of the force, and can be arrested accordingly. To sum up the whole situation, it is most difficult to foresee any end to the present deadlock, and I must honestly confess that, during my month's leave in England, the one thing that at once struck me was the appalling ignorance and apathy of everyone with regard to the real situation in this country.

With regard to the situation in the North of Ireland, I personally think that matters will settle down soon after the new Parliament commences to function: but only if every Loyalist in the six counties really pulls his weight, and some form of concerted action is taken by the authorities to check the steady infiltration of the Sinn Fein element into the North, and every measure is taken to prevent their purchasing farms, etc., as soon as they come into the market.

R. G. J.

A COUNTY MONAGHAN EPISODE

In December the 1st Division decided to raid the Mount Grogan district of Co. Monaghan, a wild and mountainous area, notoriously Sinn Fein, twelve miles north of Monaghan

town. In addition, it was reported to be a refuge of the band of "Wanted" members of the Irish Republican Army.

The operation was timed to take place at dawn on December 7th, and detachments of military from Belfast, Enniskillen, Dundalk, Castleblaney and Cavan were ordered to rendezvous in this district at that hour.

"Dawn" is a somewhat indefinite term. In the mind of the Intelligence Officer, who was O.C. operations and wrote the actual operation order, it fixed itself at 8 a.m., about one hour too late. One may add in passing that this Officer's intelligence report seemed to have suffered a sudden and mysterious demise, as no glimpse of it was seen all day.

It was decided to leave Cavan at 1.30 a.m. to do the distance of fifty odd miles. The party consisted of Lieut. H. C. E. Mauduit, M.C., Sergt. Bridge, Corpl. Martin, seven Riflemen, and "Scrounger," the detachment dog. "Scrounger" was a hound of sorts, of what sort it would be difficult to say. His ruling passion, in which, doubtless, he was greatly encouraged, was the slaughter of chickens. His methods were excellent; he never allowed his victim to utter a sound, a most useful habit to a raiding party.

The activity of this little party met with no success. Arriving in daylight, with the road visible for miles around, every shred of evidence of what was wanted had been removed by the time that the search parties had been organised.

Let us draw a veil over its concluding scenes, our heated D.I. arguing with gesticulating Irishwomen in front of a house whilst "Scrounger" put in deadly work at the back, and the local men were wandering round the while.

On return to the Crossley car for the homeward journey, it was discovered that the ball race of one of the front wheels had worn right through, and the front wheel practically off. The car could not be moved without a new ball race, which would have to be fetched from Dundalk, a distance of sixty miles!

It was now about 11 o'clock. The remaining detachments meanwhile went home.

A sentry was posted and the remainder sat down to twiddle their thumbs and brood on the devious ways of

the Intelligence Department. About 2 o'clock Lieut. H. C. E. Mauduit, m.c., and Corpl. Martin set out to walk towards Monaghan in the hopes of meeting the relief car to act as guides. After going about three miles they noticed a man on a bicycle, who, on seeing them, suddenly turned round and raced back the way he had come. Suspicions being aroused, the surrounding country was carefully examined and about 400 yards away on the western side of the road there appeared a party of about forty figures, giving a very indifferent exposition of the use of ground and cover. Two rounds were fired near them, but no reply was made. They still continued to advance, though in a direction to bring them further away from the road.

Lieut. H. C. E. Mauduit, m.c., and Corpl. Martin then fell back along the road on to the car, being followed up by the party of Sinn Feiners.

Owing to the ground, they were frequently lost sight of, but about 8.30, soon after the main body at the car had been reached, they were again spotted taking up a position about 600 yards away, really quite cleverly, under cover of three cows. From this point they did not advance any further. As it was anticipated that they were waiting for darkness, it was decided to force the issue at once. Accordingly, three men were left on guard with the car, the remainder attacking the Sinn Feiners.

The ball was opened by Lieut. H. C. E. Mauduit, m.c., firing a sighting shot at 650 yards at one of the cows: the cow jumped, but it was a moot point as to whether she was hit or not; everybody, however, was agreed that it was a good shot. The party advanced towards the Sinn Feiners, making use of cover and firing at every possible target. The enemy replied, some had service rifles judging by the sound. When about 800 yards separated the two parties, the Sinn Feiners retired up a deep gully leading into the mountains. Two of them were seen to fall and were dragged down into the gully by others.

By this time the light was beginning to fail and the party advanced carefully up to the gully, but no trace of the wounded Sinn Feiners was found. It was decided to return to the car, as pursuit up the gully was dangerous with so small a party.

Just as the car was reached the sound of firing was heard from a direction about three miles away down the Monaghan road; this was concluded to be the relief car being ambushed, which afterwards proved to be correct. A half hour passed and no car arrived, so it was concluded that it had failed to get through.

As it was by now dark, dispositions were taken up, and it was decided that someone must get to Monaghan to the end of a telephone, as no one was aware of our condition. No one knew the country, so Lieut. H. C. E. Mauduit and Rifleman Potter started off across country with the aid of a map and compass, as it was not safe to take the direct road to Monaghan. Shortly afterwards, on crossing a road, they stopped a car, which proved to be a Ford bread van belonging to a Monaghan baker. By means of a little persuasion the car was boarded, the two ensconcing themselves on the roof under a tarpaulin. The car was stopped by civilians soon after, although it had taken a different road, but both upstairs passengers were too busy flattening themselves on the roof to notice if the civilians were armed. On the bread van being recognised, it was allowed to pass and arrived at Monaghan at 8 p.m.

By means of the telephone, detachments from Castleblaney and Enniskillen were soon on the spot, and a relief party set out at once. On reaching the scene of the ambush seven separate barricades were met with on the road, near one of which were the charred remains of the relief car, the two occupants of which had managed to escape across the fields and arrived at Monaghan later. The new ball race had also disappeared, which was disappointing.

In the meantime the party with the Crossley car had arrested a man with a loaded revolver, but otherwise for them the time had passed without incident. In default of a new ball race the front of the Crossley had to be hoisted on to the back of a lorry, the resulting vehicle being a most cumbersome one in the narrow roads, and Monaghan was not reached till the next morning.

Unfortunately there was one much regretted casualty, "Scrounger" being reported missing, and it is to be presumed that he has now expiated his many sins at the hands of some outraged farmer.

A GOOD NIGHT'S WORK**The Ambush at Egyptian Arch, and how we relieved
Camlough Police Barracks**

On the night of December 12th, 1920, Lieutenant C. E. W. Birkett, M.C., Lieutenant J. H. T. C. Butler, Captain Armstrong (R.I.C.), Captain Smissen (R.I.C.), and a small party of A Company, assisted by Specials, raided the Sinn Féin Hall in Newry, as it was reported that a meeting was in progress. On arrival, the Hall was empty. After making a thorough search both A Company and the Specials then returned to Barracks.

Just as the officers were going to bed, a motor car was heard coming towards the Barracks, and in the car were District Inspector McFarland, from Bessbrook (a large village about three miles from Newry), and three constables, all of whom appeared very agitated for obvious reasons. On their way out to Newry they had seen one man cutting the telegraph wires, who on their approach made a hasty retreat, leaving behind a loaded revolver. All the main roads to Newry had been blocked, and it was with great difficulty that the car managed to get there, the occupants expecting to be ambushed any minute.

The D.I. there reported to Lieutenant C. E. W. Birkett, M.C., who at that time was in command of the detachment of A Company at Newry, that he had seen a number of rockets going up in the direction of Camlough village (about three miles from Newry), and concluded that the Police Barrack was being attacked. It was then about one o'clock in the morning.

An attack in some form was not surprising, seeing that it had been expected some weeks before and a party of Loyalists had been ordered to watch the Barrack nightly, a precaution which, however, did not prove successful. Immediately previous to the arrival of the D.I. rockets had been seen going up in the direction of Camlough, by the sentries. The men in the Military Barracks were immediately roused, and a party told off to proceed to Camlough. Five Crossley cars were also got in readiness.

The leading Crossley contained Corpl. Rolfe, R.A.S.C. (driver), C.-S.-M. Francis, Lieut. J. H. T. C. Butler in front, and Sergt. Pike, L.-Corpls. Rice, Taylor, Dunn, Riflemen Baylis, Adie, Penning, Finch, Grant, Hurley, and Private Varley, R.A.S.C., behind.

The second Crossley, under Captain Armstrong, contained ten "Specials," the third ten, and the fourth ten under Captain Smissen.

A fifth car, in which were Sergt. Wildgoose, Sergt. Sharp (R.I.C.), and ten Specials, proceeded up on to the Dundalk Road, as Captain Armstrong and Lieut. C. E. W. Birkett, m.c., considered that men attacking the Police Barrack might make their way back to Dundalk by this way. This car stopped under a railway arch, over which the G.N.R. line ran. This line also crossed the Newry-Camlough Road further to the north.

The leading car was armed with a Lewis gun in front under Lieut. J. H. T. C. Butler, one on the right flank under L.-Corpl. Taylor, one on the left under Rifleman Grant, and one under Sergt. Pike, in case one of the other three was put out of action. As soon as all the cars were ready the party set out, and Private Varley was directed to sit on the front mudguard, as the carburettor was giving a certain amount of trouble. The night was very dark, and the lights on the leading Crossley bad, so it was impossible to proceed very quickly, and the driver had to be ready to pull up at any second, in case an obstacle had been placed across the road. On the road to Camlough there is a large arch, known as the "Egyptian Arch" (from its style of architecture), along the top of which runs the main G.N.R. line. As the party approached the arch Lieut. J. H. T. C. Butler, knowing it and the road well, fired four rounds from the Lewis gun in the direction of the top of the arch, as it had always been considered a likely place for an ambush.

All cars were travelling about twenty-five miles per hour, and everything went well till the first car came to the arch, where, laid across the road, were several small trees. The leading car pulled up with a jerk, and so did the others. Directly the leading car stopped a shower of bombs descended, presumably from the top of the arch. A pitched battle ensued. Every fire-arm available, consisting of Lewis

guns, revolvers and rifles, were directed at the top of the arch. It was impossible to see the top owing to the darkness of the night. The first bomb completely wrecked what little light the leading Crossley had, and the combination of these two things added to everyone's difficulties. C.-S.-M. Francis ordered the men behind to jump out and open fire, while he and Lieut. J. H. T. C. Butler opened fire from the front seat, amidst a mass of broken glass from the wind screen, which was also wrecked by one of the bombs. The Specials in rear ran up the left bank of the road to try and outflank the ambushers, who continued to throw bombs and maintain a hot fire. This manœuvre was not successful, as after about five minutes the attackers withdrew hastily. The party then took a breather and counted heads, to see if anyone had been hurt. Lieut. J. H. T. C. Butler had a slight scratch on the left hand and C.-S.-M. Francis one on the right arm. Private Varley, who, it will be remembered, had been sitting on the mudguard, was thrown off by the bombs or the sudden stopping of the car, on to the extremely muddy road, and appeared looking as if he had been for a swim in a bog.

C.-S.-M. Francis then advanced up the road to see whether there were any more obstructions, and, on his reporting that there were none, the party advanced towards Camlough, having pulled away the trees from in front of the arch. About a mile from Camlough a few large stones had been placed across the road. These were easily removed and the three cars made off again, and were not interrupted, and finally pulled up at the Police Barracks.

One car had broken down about a quarter of a mile from the arch. On reaching the Barracks, yells and cheers came from within, and as the front door had at least a dozen bullet holes through it, and all the windows in the building smashed, it can easily be imagined that the occupants must have had a very uncomfortable time, consequently they were more than pleased to see help arrive. Luckily none of them were wounded. The Sergeant in charge had burnt his hand through firing off so many Very Lights.

Apparently the attackers must have gone away when they heard the firing at the Egyptian Arch; at any rate, on the arrival of the party, no one was to be seen in the

village. It is necessary to say a word or two about Camlough. It is a small village with roughly five hundred inhabitants, and it would be impossible to find five Loyalists among the whole population. The greater majority of the attackers on the Barracks, who, according to the garrison, numbered about three hundred, must have come from the village.

So it was decided to deal drastically with the place. The first buildings to suffer were a row of four houses which were directly opposite to the Barracks. On entering one of them, it was found to be loop-holed, and three bombs lying in a corner. Whereupon, Captain Armstrong and Lieut. J. H. T. C. Butler considered it their duty to burn these four houses to the ground. This was accordingly done, but unfortunately, out of the four houses, only two were burnt right out.

The local Police also gave the names of prominent Sinn Feiners, and their houses were accordingly searched. Needless to say all these houses were empty.

The Sinn Fein Hall was also noticed to be burning, but the originator of the fire is unknown. The leading Sinn Feiner in the village, who was a deadly enemy of the Police, also had his house searched. He owned a large Public House, and, from what can be gathered, his house after that evening became a "temperance house." After strengthening the Police Barrack by four Specials, the party left Camlough about three o'clock in the morning, and reached Newry without any further trouble.

As soon as the party reached Barracks, information was received that Sergt. Wildgoose and his party had arrested four men who had been coming down the railway line from the Egyptian Arch. On one of them was found a piece of fuse, and on another two detonators. These men were subsequently taken to Belfast Gaol to await trial. Three out of the four men were members of the Irish Republican Army. After a short consultation it was decided to send a party over to Bessbrook Police Barrack, as it was quite possible that the attackers on the Camlough Barrack had gone to Bessbrook, the distance between the two places being about a mile and a half.

Whereupon a party of A Company, under Lieut. J. H. T. C. Butler, accompanied by a party of Specials,

under Captain Armstrong, set out in two Crossleys. This entailed going under the Egyptian Arch again, but this time, on approaching it, about one hundred rounds, instead of four, were fired at the top of it.

The party, however, met with no opposition, but about a mile from the arch an enormous tree had been cut down, which lay right across the road. To clear this away would have taken at least two hours, so it was decided to get to Bessbrook by a small lane, which was successfully done. On arriving at the Police Barrack it was discovered that nothing unusual had taken place, but to show the village that the Crown Forces were there, five houses were raided. Two men were taken back to Newry, and finally sent to Belfast Gaol to await trial. One man was in possession of three rounds of revolver ammunition, and the other, seditious literature. Incidentally, on inspecting the clothing of the latter man, his boots and trousers were wringing wet, which rather pointed to the fact that he had taken part in either the ambush or the attack on the Police Barracks.

The party left Bessbrook about 7.30 in the morning, and on the way back it was decided to stop at the Egyptian Arch to see if any damage had been done. On arriving at the Arch, Captain Armstrong and a few men searched a house near by, and Lieut. J. H. T. C. Butler and a party proceeded on to the railway line. In the distance something was seen between the rails. On inspection it was found to be the dead body of a man. He had received four bullet wounds in the neck, one through the heart, one through his right hand, and three through his left leg. By his side was a large automatic pistol (.380), which was fully loaded, and three bombs. In one of his coat pockets was a pair of wire cutters. (The telegraph wires running along by the arch had been cut.) The body was removed from the top of the arch to the Newry Workhouse Mortuary.

The party, having finished its night's work, returned to Newry, and on inspecting A Company's Crossley it was found that the glass on both headlights had been smashed to pieces. Similarly with the wind screen. One bullet had gone right through the radiator, and three rifle bullets and one revolver bullet through the hood. The car was finally sent off to Dundalk, owing to the very bad leak in the radiator.

That afternoon the six prisoners were sent to Belfast in two Crossleys, Lieut. J. H. T. C. Butler in charge of one, and Sergt. Sharp in charge of the other.

About three o'clock the same afternoon two constables reported to Lieut. C. E. W. Birkett, M.C., that they had found a wounded man in a house about fifty yards from the Egyptian Arch. A lorry was sent to fetch him, and he was placed in the hospital belonging to the Military Barracks. This man had been badly wounded, apparently by one of his own bombs.

Later in the day a civilian (Loyalist), who was employed at Bessbrook Railway Station, brought into Barracks a paper parcel, which was found to contain forty-five field dressings. Each dressing consisted of:—one bandage, one small piece adhesive plaster, one piece of oil silk surrounding cotton wool, and a piece of lint, all of which was enclosed in a small bag, the end being fastened with a safety pin. The same man also brought in another paper parcel containing about thirty bandages.

At the inquest held on the dead man two days later, he was identified as being a native of Londonderry, who had been employed in Newry for the last year.

The following day all the officers and a party of men proceeded to Camlough Police Barrack, and were informed by the occupants that a bag containing about thirty bombs had been found in the back garden, and in front of the building a twenty-gallon barrel of oil and about fifty yards of tube attached to a hand pump. It was obviously intended to pump the oil through the tube into the building, and thus burn the Barrack. Truly the Sinn Feiners' ideas of warfare are full of dirty tricks.

A RAID

On the morning of September 28th the Commanding Officer decided to raid the village of Pomeroy. This village was situated some nineteen miles due east of Omagh, where Battalion Headquarters were then located.

Pomeroy had been reported to be a hot-bed of Sinn

Fein iniquity, and these reports had been received not only through official intelligence, but also from the observations of the Companies on detachment and local information from the Ulster Volunteer Force.

The object of the raid, therefore, was to search the village for arms and seditious literature and arrest the owners. Previous raids had been restricted to the surrounding and searching of particular houses about which information had been received. These had not always proved entirely successful. The Commanding Officer, therefore, decided to launch out on a new system, which by surprise and thoroughness might not only prevent leakage of what was being searched for, but would exercise a very satisfactory moral effect on the countryside.

This new system was to consist of surrounding the whole village in the early hours of the morning by placing posts in advantageous positions round the village. These posts were to be so sited that the whole circumference of the village was covered by fire. From the time the cordon was drawn no one was to be allowed to enter or leave the village, and as soon as it became light parties were to surround and systematically search every house in the village, starting from various points.

A fairly large force was therefore required for this operation. The difficulty was to obtain sufficient motor transport to convey the force such a distance. It was therefore arranged that parties found from Battalion Headquarters and two Platoons of C Company, at Omagh, should proceed in the three lorries available there, and another party found from the detachment of C and A Companies at Dungannon, a village ten miles on the south-east of Pomeroy, should proceed in the one lorry located at Dungannon and join the main body at Pomeroy.

The whole force numbered some five officers and eighty other ranks under the Adjutant.

It was considered inadvisable to reconnoitre the village previously, as any signs of movement by the "Military" would most certainly be reported by the Sinn Fein Intelligence, and the alarm of an impending raid would be given in the village.

The maps available did not give sufficient details to

work out the dispositions of that part of the force detailed to surround the village. Descriptions of the village had therefore to be relied on for cutting down to a minimum the surrounding force in order to set free as many men as possible for the actual searching which, if not carried out by many parties working simultaneously, would have proved an interminable business.

The final arrangements made were for the part of the force proceeding from Omagh to furnish the surrounding parties, a reserve Lewis gun section in the centre of the village, and two search parties to commence searching at the west end of the village, one on each side of the street. The part of the force from Dungannon was to furnish the two search parties, commencing at the east end of the village, on each side of the street. In addition, each force had to leave a guard on the lorries, which, in order not to awaken the inhabitants, were to be left about a mile and a half on the west and east side of the village respectively. After the raid had commenced the lorries were to come up to the entrance to the village, when the lorry guards could continue their duties at the same time, relieving the sections left to block the main road at the entrances.

The surrounding party was split into two, one going round the north side of the village, and the other round the south, taking up their dispositions as they went. The two Commanders were then to report that the parties were in position to the Officer in Command of the force at the far entrance (east) of the village. He was then to fire a Very light and the search was to commence.

The reserve Lewis gun section in the centre of the village was to ensure that all people in the village kept to their own houses and did not collect in crowds. These orders were to be given out by the local Police when the raid had started.

Absolute secrecy was preserved, and a constable of the R.I.C. was only picked up by the lorries as they passed the Police Barracks in Omagh.

The R.I.C. in Pomeroy were not informed until the raid had actually started. The lorries left Omagh about 02.30 hours, and all the dispositions were taken up by 06.45 hours.

The light was considered good enough to commence the search at 07.00 hours, and the Very light was therefore then fired.

Houses were not searched absolutely in the order that they came, but the search parties dodged about from one house to another on the side of the street allotted to them.

As soon as searching had commenced the Officer in Command of the force went to the Police Barracks to obtain the names of all known Loyalists, in order that, to save time, a pretence only need be made of searching their houses. When the Sergeant of Police was asked how many there were, he thought not more than three or four. On walking down the street later to point these out, the three or four became practically every other house in the street. As the Sergeant of Police pointed out to the Officer in charge of the force each supposed Loyalist house, the Sergeant asked that the owner of the house might be told that he (the Sergeant) had said that the owner was a Loyalist and his house need not be searched. Needless to say that after this all houses were thoroughly searched, whether they had been pointed out as Loyalist or not.

Soon after the searching commenced a burst of Lewis-gun fire was heard from the north side of the village. It transpired that a man carrying a gun bolted out of a back garden. A sentry at the back of a house farther along the street saw him and fired, chipping the brick wall a few inches from his head. The man dropped the gun and bolted down a ditch towards the open country.

He now came within view of a Lewis gun posted on some rising ground 400 yards away. A short burst was opened on him, which crashed through a window about a foot above the fugitive's head, who threw himself under cover by some outbuildings through which he escaped. He was later recognized, arrested, and taken back to Omagh with the gun which was picked up. The Lewis gun burst, apparently, just missed the nose of a man lying in bed under the window, and was the first intimation he had received that the village was being raided.

It was hard to tell which disliked the excitement of the day most, the fugitive or the awakened sleeper. This particular day was apparently market day, and by a very

early hour in the morning crowds of vehicles and pedestrians had collected on all the roads outside the village.

In addition to those wishing to get in, there were almost as many wishing to get out, with many varying excuses. Some wished to go to Mass, others to milk the cows, others to catch a train, and many other reasons. Needless to say, none were allowed to pass the blocks on the road. This resulted in the Officer in charge of the party being very unpopular, particularly with the good people who wished to attend Mass, who brought down many Catholic curses on his head. No doubt those who appeared to be most indignant at not being able to attend to the welfare of their souls, were those who were assisting most ruthlessly either actively or passively the campaign of murder.

None of the inhabitants seemed to realize that if the rebels carry on a campaign against all the usages of war and adopt methods that even the most uncivilized savages would hesitate to adopt, the people to whom these parties belong must suffer, even to the extent of not being able to milk their cows punctually at 7.30 in the morning.

Soon after 11.30 the bugler sounded the Assembly, and the whole force embussed with the two prisoners, the result of the raid.

EXTRACTS FROM A COMPANY DIARY IN IRELAND, 1920

On October 11th C Company moved by rail from Omagh to Dundalk, and was there met by motor transport, consisting of three 8-ton lorries, three Crossley cars and two Ford vans. From Dundalk the Company moved by road to Carrickmacross—a typical Irish village, without any billeting possibilities, except the Workhouse. However, in due course, one wing of the building was cleared of its inhabitants, the paupers, and by 11.30 p.m. the whole Company had settled in.

The next day, at the request of the R.I.C., an officer's party was sent out to search some caves, which had aroused

the suspicions of the local authorities. No doubt the visit was anticipated, and either the petrol or arms, whichever was expected to be found, had been removed. Meanwhile, another raiding party visited the neighbourhood of Drumgasath and searched three houses, but in no case was sufficient evidence found to warrant any arrest. The search, however, was not fruitless, as some Sinn Fein membership cards, signed by the local secretary, were found. Working in the dark with precious little information about the local "Shinners," we were grateful for any chance evidence which might lead to a subsequent haul of seditious documents or arms warranting an arrest. Late in the evening patrols were sent into the town with orders to "hands up" and search everyone met with. The town was quiet, and although some fifty or sixty people were searched, nothing of interest was found. The patrols returned to billets at 10.40 a.m.

About 11 p.m., shortly after the patrols had started out, the local D.I. came in to say that he had received information that about 9 o'clock that morning a school inspector had been kidnapped at a school near Magoney, and that no trace of him had since been found. At the request of the D.I., late though it was, an officer's party set out in a Crossley to investigate. The first person visited was the teacher at the school where the inspector had been seized. This man proclaimed his innocence, yet in spite of the fact that he was present at the time of the outrage no information could be obtained from him! He was left, after being severely strafed for not having reported the matter earlier. From there the search party visited a district known as Bocks and a search was made for a ruined farm, where, on previous occasions, the "Shinners" had lodged their prisoners. The farm was found, but not so the school inspector, and the party returned at 4 a.m.

The inspector was afterwards rescued from the river at Belfast. Beset with the idea that he was being followed, he had jumped off a bridge!

On October 18th news was received that a Sinn Fein Court, an illegal assembly, was due to sit at 11 a.m. at Ballyborough. Parties in two Crossleys were sent off, but

no allowance had been made in the difference of an hour between English and "Irish" time. In consequence our parties arrived an hour too soon. However, the roads leading to the assembly house were blocked and the Court Officials held up and searched as they arrived. As a result, two arrests were made, both, however, were later released "without prejudice to re-arrest."

The same morning another party was sent to raid the house of the local Sinn Fein Secretary and Leader, whose name had been obtained as the result of our first raid in the neighbourhood.

The search was highly successful. Besides the mass of seditious literature, the raiding party found five copies of the *An-T'Oglac*, the official organ of the Irish Volunteers, an Irish Volunteer Drill Book, and schedule of dates of sitting of Sinn Fein Courts. In addition, there were receipts for money subscribed to the "Munitions Fund," instructions for the boycott of Belfast (the chief letter of instructions emanating from Manchester), rules for the propagandizing of the R.I.C. with the view to enticing them to resign and two receipts for subscriptions to registered stock of the "Irish Republican Government"! It appeared that this investment bore no interest; nor was interest to be paid until the Irish Republic was recognised internationally. The owner of this miscellaneous collection was, needless to say, arrested, and later was sentenced by Court Martial to two years with hard labour.

During the afternoon the house of a well-known Sinn Feiner was visited. There nothing of importance was discovered except a few Sinn Fein flags, but the search was described in the local press as being of a most thorough nature, the house being covered by machine guns. Simultaneously with this raid all traffic returning from Shercock Fair was held up and submitted to a thorough search.

On October 14th our three prisoners were sent away under escort.

It was now thought advisable to explore the country in another direction. Acting on this idea a party in a Crossley car was despatched to effect liaison and to exchange local intelligence with D Company at Castleblaney. On the way back this party visited a prominent local inhabitant,

whose name had appeared on documents captured by us during the previous day. The search did not produce any great result, except that the man in question was proved to be implicated in the Sinn Fein movement. Some more Irish Republic stock receipts were found. The man was later arrested, but afterwards released on orders from G.H.Q.

As a result of liaison with D Company a party was sent by car later in the day to combine with that Company in a raid on houses in Ballybay. Two houses were searched by our party. In the former nothing was found, but in the latter were found a loaded revolver, some 12-bore cartridges, four copies of *An-T'Oglac*, an Irish Volunteer Training Manual, and typed notices signed "O.C. Monaghan," being orders to Protestant traders to quit the district. As no male inhabitants were at home no arrests were made that night, but two men were subsequently arrested by D Company, and one was convicted by Court Martial.

For the 15th a raid on the district named Bocks had been planned. Bocks was a rough bit of country of some four square miles, with small farms and cottages, accessible only by narrow lanes and footpaths. For this raid as many men and officers as could be spared were taken and all available transport employed. A guard being left over the M.T., the Company was split up into two parties, to each of which a certain area was assigned. In all fifteen houses were searched, but the bag, consisting only of three 12-bore shot guns, one muzzle-loading gun and a number of cartridges, was disappointing. One gun was found buried under the floor of a chicken house and another under the mattress of a bed, the remaining two being surrendered. No immediate arrests were made, but later the owner of the buried gun, when brought before the local R.M., was fined £8 and made to forfeit his weapon.

On the same day a Crossley party was sent to suppress a Sinn Fein Court, due to assemble at Maghercloone. No Court, however, assembled, and the party then visited the house of the local Sinn Fein Magistrate. Nothing was found, but the man himself complimented the officer on the conduct of the search. No doubt the news had been

passed round that the list giving the dates for Sinn Fein Courts to assemble had been captured by the Military.

On October 16th two search parties were sent to the Maghercloone district, where two houses were raided without much result. In the evening a strong patrol visited Inniskeen—a bad Sinn Fein town. All traffic was held up and searched and all public houses entered.

On the 17th an advance party of the Company went to Monaghan; all spare stores, etc., were sent with the party. The M.T. returned to Carrickmacross the same night.

The next day the Company moved to Monaghan, arriving there about midday. The Court House had been selected as a billet, to which there were two disadvantages. One was that the Sessions were on, and the other was that the County Council had their offices in the Court House. Now the majority of the County Council officials were ardent Sinn Feiners, so short work was made of them. One room was allotted and all made to move their offices to this room, and as an extra precaution their telephones were removed. One truculent individual refused to move his car from the yard, so it was pushed outside and there left.

The situation in Monaghan was to some extent different from Carrickmacross. The Sinn Fein organisation was more complete and thorough, but so also was a Loyalist organisation. The Protestant shops in the town, however, had been subjected to a severe system of piqueting, and the majority of the inhabitants greeted our arrival as likely to afford them some peace and protection.

After settling in at the Court House and sorting our information of the locality there was no time for offensive action for that day. After dark, however, patrols were sent out into the town and about sixty people were searched. One revolver found, but that belonged to a Loyalist. No action was taken in the matter.

October 19th. Messengers were sent off early to take to Headquarters all documents captured at our last scene of action. Later the Commanding Officer paid us a visit. From our local intelligence everything pointed to a small town called Clones as being the worst in our area. An Officer's party was therefore sent there to get into touch with the local situation. Although we had the names of

a few Sinn Feiners in Clones, yet we had nothing definite to go on. As a start, the officer decided to search two houses. From the first no results were obtained, but in the second he found the roll book of the local I.R.A. Company, written out by Sections and Squads and giving a list of rifles, revolvers and ammunition and in whose possession they were. The strength of this I.R.A. Company was, on paper, 190. As soon as this lucky find was reported another party was hurried off to Clones to carry out systematic raiding. Houses were searched, gardens and fields dug up, yet nothing could be found. The day, however, was not a blank. The particulars of two men "wanted" by the Police for a "hold up" had been given to us, and, finding that they both worked on the County Council in the Court House, a look-out was kept by the Company guard, with the result that both were arrested on entering the Court. Both men were afterwards convicted by Court Martial and sentenced to a year's imprisonment with hard labour.

Owing to the risk of having to allow all and sundry to enter the Court House for the purpose of their work or to visit the Crown Court (an open Court), we were obliged, as a precaution, to search everyone going in or coming out, with the result that the number of "interested spectators" dwindled day by day.

On the 20th the M.T. personnel required time to overhaul their lorries and cars. It was therefore decided to raid in the town. Two houses were visited early in the morning. In one a small quantity of black powder and some cartridges were found. Later in the day a surprise visit was made to Clones to effect the arrest of a well known leader. He could not be found, and all information pointed to his being "on the run."

In the evening some excitement was caused by an unusual number of people running in a certain direction. A patrol was ordered out. Before long a small crowd was met and told to put their hands up. Ther some amusement was caused by discovering that the crowd were gathered round a fire hydrant and that it was the local Fire Brigade endeavouring to extinguish an outbreak of fire in the Catholic Hall. Our patrol cleared the streets and assisted. While the fire was being extinguished the opportunity was taken

to thoroughly search the Hall, but nothing of interest was found.

The next day (the 21st) two officers and a party went to search the grounds of the Lunatic Asylum. In a small boat house, sunk in the water, wrapped in a sack and covered in mineral jelly, was found a German Mauser rifle in good condition. On the return of the raiding party yet another party was sent out in the town to visit two houses. The result of this search was a sword-bayonet.

Clones was again visited on the 22nd. The grounds belonging to a large house were dug up without result. In spite of having captured the roll book of the Clones Company I.R.A. no direct results could be obtained, and everything pointed to the arms and ammunition having been collected and hidden in some central dump.

To-day a strafe was carried out on Sinn Feiners piqueting Protestant shops. Since the arrival of troops in Monaghan the "Shinners" gave up openly piqueting, but appointed men to loiter through the streets and note the names of anyone seen entering certain shops. Then threatening letters were sent to the effect that the person named was seen to enter a particular shop on a certain day and that if it occurred again some drastic action would be taken. The difficulty was to spot the loiterer.

On October 23rd the arrest of a man "wanted" by the Police was effected. He was afterwards tried by Court Martial and sentenced to a year's imprisonment with hard labour. During the day four houses were raided; two in the town and two outside. No results, however, were obtained. The owner of one of the houses was expecting a visit from the Military, and he had everything ready for inspection, even to the pictures being taken out of their frames! The local post office was also visited, and the lockers of the employees thoroughly searched.

As a number of Sinn Fein flags had appeared in one particular street the Clerk of the Urban Council was sent for, and personally held responsible for their removal before night. All the flags were taken down.

On the 24th a Church Parade was held.

On the 25th one platoon went off as escort to our Motor Transport, and the remainder of the Company entrained at 2.15 for Ballykinler, where it arrived at 8 p.m.

No mention has been made of the administration of the Company while on either detachment. Every day rations had to be fetched from railhead by lorry under escort. Guards over the billets had to be arranged and escorts to prisoners were often away twenty-four hours. In consequence the numbers available for offensive action were limited. The groceries, vegetables, etc., for the men were obtained locally, and as often as not, especially at Carrickmacross, some difficulty was experienced in persuading local inhabitants to supply us. Washing always presented difficulties; at Carrickmacross there was no laundry, and so a Company laundry was organised with moderate results. During the time the Company was on detachment it ran its own canteen. Games and recreation, too, had to be catered for. We led a busy life.

REGIMENTAL RECORDS

1st BATTALION THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS

January.—On the 8th General Lord Rawlinson, G.O.C. Aldershot Command, inspected the Battalion and some of the Institutes.

The next day a draft of forty-five arrived from the Depot. This draft chiefly consisted of N.C.O.'s and Riflemen from the Russian Relief Force. They were divided between A and C Companies.

On the 18th the usual celebration of "Warren Hastings" was given by the W.O.'s and Sergeants in the Marlborough Lines Gymnasium. It was a great success, and very well organised. Many old friends came down to Aldershot for the occasion.

February.—On February 26th a draft of fifty were despatched to Devonport for embarkation to India to join the 3rd Battalion.

May.—The Battalion Athletic Sports were held on the R.A.M.C. Ground, the heats being run off on the 6th and 7th, and the finals on the 8th. In spite of the weather the final day was a great success. There was a keen competition between the Companies to win the Inter-Company Athletic Shield, which was won by B Company. A more detailed account appears elsewhere.

Lord Rawlinson and Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton were both present during the afternoon.

On May 18th H.M. The King arrived in Aldershot, and a Guard of Honour, consisting of three officers, 100 other ranks, and the Band and Bugles, was furnished by the Battalion.

The Guard was under the command of Captain and Brevet Major P. J. R. Currie, O.B.E., M.C., and the following officers:—Lieut. G. W. E. J. Erskine and Lieut. C. E. W. Birkett, M.C.



ROYAL PAVILION GUARD, ALDERSHOT, MAY, 1920

The King rode through Barracks on the morning of the 20th, and on the 21st he held a Ceremonial Parade on Laffans Plain. Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton, who was a spectator, told the Colonel afterwards that no other Battalion marched past with so much swing, and that the Battalion looked a very promising lot of young Riflemen.

The Band played again at the Royal Pavilion during lunch.

On May 26th Lieut.-Colonel Sir G. A. Armytage, Bart., C.M.G., D.S.O., relinquished command of the Battalion, on appointment to a Territorial Brigade, and Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Jelf, C.M.G., D.S.O., assumed command.

On May 28th a draft of fifty-seven joined from the Depot, five N.C.O.'s, eight re-enlisted, and forty-four recruits.

June.—The Band played at the Regimental Dinner on June 4th.

On June 5th the Band and officers had to get back to Aldershot in time for the parade for celebration of the King's birthday. The Band went down by the first train in the morning. Some officers went down by train the night before, others, including the Colonel, motored down the same morning.

The parade consisted of a Feu de Joie on Laffans Plain. The Battalion only practised it once, but they carried it out extremely well. The mounted officers suffered rather as the horses were not used to this ceremony.

Each evening during Ascot Week a Search Light Tattoo was given by the massed Bands of the Command under Bandmaster T. Brown. A very well organised and enjoyable performance.

A novel feature was the co-operation of lighted aeroplanes.

June 28th to July 3rd, Army Rifle Association Meeting. Detailed account appears elsewhere.

July.—On July 3rd the Battalion were warned that they were fifth on the list for service in Ireland.

On July 5th the Battalion proceeded by march route to Cowshott Camp, Bisley, to carry out range duties for the National Rifle Association. It poured with rain, and the whole Battalion got soaked to the skin. It rained

practically the whole time that the Battalion were carrying out these duties, till they returned to Barracks on July 17th.

On July 21st Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell inspected the Battalion.

Owing to the heavy duties the Battalion were called upon to find during this period, it was found impossible for the Battalion to be paraded.

The Colonel Commandant was received by a Guard of Honour under Captain and Brevet Major C. Grattan-Bellew, M.C., consisting of the Band and fifty other ranks.

After lunch all W.O.'s and Sergeants were presented to him, and he inspected Barracks and the Regimental Institutes.

August.—On the 31st at 12.30 hours a telephone message was received from the War Office warning the Battalion for immediate duty in Ireland.

The whole scheme in the event of the Battalion having to move had been cut and dried some weeks before, and all the arrangements worked very smoothly.

A Battalion Headquarters Company was immediately formed, and Battalion Headquarters and C and D Companies left Aldershot at 08.40 hours on September 2nd.

September.—They crossed *via* Fleetwood, arriving at Belfast about 06.30 hours, September 3rd.

On arrival they were billeted in the War Hospital, as it was officially called. The War Hospital was in reality the local Lunatic Asylum.

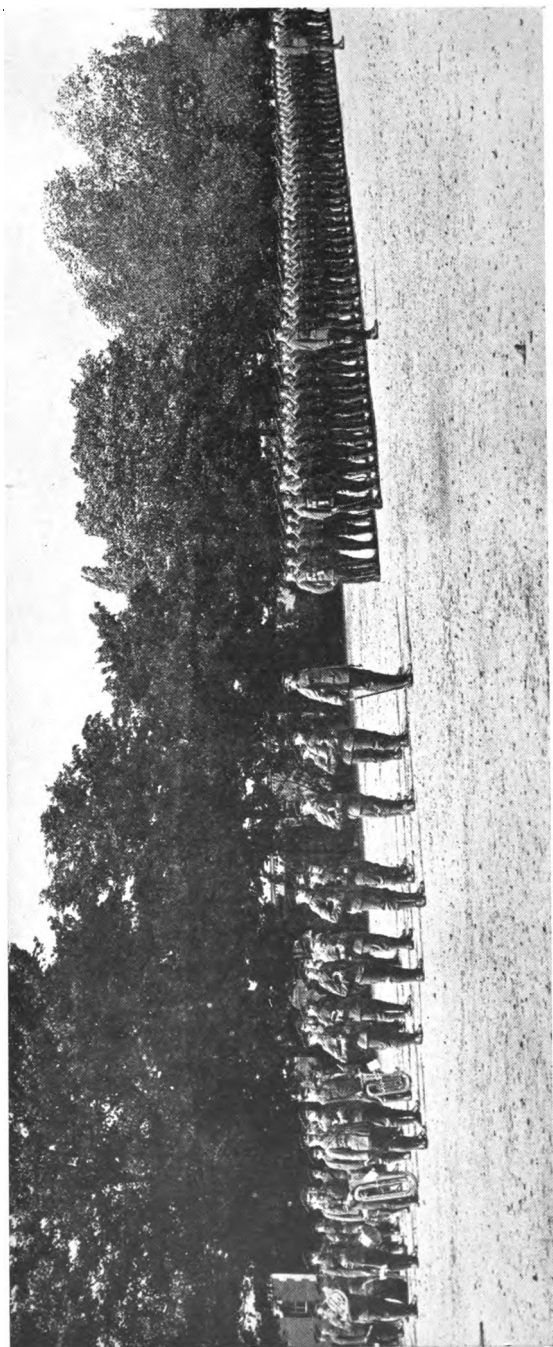
A and B Companies followed twenty-four hours later and joined the rest of the Battalion in the War Hospital.

The Battalion left England without any absentees, and the whole move was carried out very smoothly; the behaviour, cheerfulness and hard work of all ranks being above praise.

About 120 other ranks, including the Bandmaster and Band and Bugle Boys were left behind with the Details at Aldershot, under command of Major C. Grattan-Bellew, M.C.

The majority were left behind as a guard over Barracks and stores.

The strength of the Battalion (less Details) on arrival in Ireland was 22 officers, including the Medical Officer and Education Officer, and 575 other ranks.



1ST BATTALION.
GUARD OF HONOUR TO H.M. THE KING, MAY, 1920.

Roughly, the Battalion had two Companies on duty, who furnished picquets at street corners. These picquets lived in Police Barracks, and only manned their posts in case of disturbance and during certain hours, *i.e.*—

07.15–09.30,

12.30–14.30,

17.15–19.00,

when the men were going to and from work, as this had been found to be the most likely time for disturbances to arise.

Another Company found Regimental duties and guards and the lorry and foot patrols, which went out by night, to ensure that the curfew orders were enforced.

On September 5th A Company picqueted all the roads leading to Belfast, from 05.30–15.00 hours. They had orders to search all cars for arms, etc. Numerous cars were stopped, but nothing was found.

On September 7th C Company proceeded to Coal Island in motor lorries. They raided the village on the night 7th–8th and captured eight Sinn Feiners. Half the Company and Company Headquarters remained in the village to prevent disturbances, the other half returning to Belfast on the morning of the 8th with the prisoners.

The whole raid was carried out successfully without any incident. Some weeks later it was reported that these eight Sinn Feiners, who had all been identified as having taken part in various outrages, were found guilty but received no punishment.

It was this kind of justice that made it very difficult to persuade the loyalists to give evidence, as, if they did, and the men were released, they were either shot or hounded out of the country.

On the morning of September 8th a slight incident took place, which made the Battalion realise the seriousness of the work in hand.

Running up outside the War Hospital in which the Battalion was billeted was an iron fire escape stair-case. D Company was billeted in a large room on the top storey, at one end of which was a door leading out on to this iron stair-case. At the time each Company furnished a guard

on its own quarters, as no chains had yet been received to chain the rifles up.

About 04.00 hours the sentry of D Company's guard saw the door leading from the staircase slowly opening. He challenged and turned out the guard, who were sleeping in a small cell immediately behind him leading out of the main room. No sooner had he challenged than two shots were fired at him, one passing within six inches of the back of his head, and the other ricochetting down the room, just missing his face. He and the guard immediately dashed to the staircase and opened fire on some shadowy figures running down in the darkness. Unfortunately they did not hit anything, and although a patrol was immediately sent out, nothing was found.

One of the bullets, which was a service bullet, was later found embedded in one of the doors of the room. Presumably the marauders' hope was to catch the Battalion unawares and steal some rifles.

On September 9th D Company moved to St. Mary's Hall and were billeted there. The billets were good and the Company were more comfortable than in the War Hospital.

On September 18th the remaining half of C Company and Company Headquarters rejoined from Coal Island.

As the situation in Belfast was quieter, the picquets no longer manned the street corners, although they still occupied the Police Barracks.

On the 17th the Battalion (less one and a half Companies) was lent to the Londonderry Brigade.

On the 15th the Brigade-Major had visited us to discuss the best method of employing the Battalion. The Colonel suggested that Battalion Headquarters should be based on Omagh, and that three detachments should operate from Magherafelt, Cookstown, Dungannon; later these detachments to concentrate at Omagh and operate on a much larger scale from there. The idea was that the Battalion should become a more or less mobile force in 8-ton lorries and Ford vans, to make extensive and surprise raids for arms and seditious literature. This plan was adopted, and that it was successful is proved by the following letter

received from General Allgood, then commanding the Londonderry Brigade:—

“Now that the Half-Companies and Headquarters of the 1st Battalion K.R.R.C. under Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Jelf, C.M.G., D.S.O., are leaving my command, I wish to record my appreciation of the excellent work they have accomplished during the three weeks they have been working in the district round Omagh.

“The initiative spirit and energy reflects the greatest credit on all ranks; the result of their work has been most noticeable.

“The behaviour of all ranks has been excellent, and has increased the feeling of respect towards soldiers among all classes of the population.

“During the three weeks they have carried out raids in one hundred and forty houses, in addition to two complete villages; nineteen persons have been arrested.”

The following moves therefore took place on the 17th:—

Battalion Headquarters and one platoon, A Company, moved to Omagh.

B Company moved to Magherafelt.

C Company (less two platoons) and one platoon A Company moved to Dungannon.

Two platoons C Company (under Lieut. T. St. V. W. Troubridge, M.B.E.,) moved to Cookstown.

The remaining one-and-a-half Companies were not lent to the Derry Brigade, but moved under orders of the 15th Infantry Brigade as follows:—

A Company (less two platoons) moved to Newry.

D Company remained at St. Mary's Hall, Belfast, but moved to Victoria Barracks on the 18th.

The Band and heavy baggage proceeded to Ballykinler, and were attached to the 1st Battalion D.C.L.I.

On arrival at Omagh the Battalion Headquarters were billeted in the half-completed Married Quarters of the Depot, Inniskilling Fusiliers, who did everything they could to make all ranks comfortable.

From September 20th reports began to come in from Companies of successful raids carried out and arrests made. While Companies were busy raiding, Battalion Headquarters were not idle, but nearly every day parties were found

from Tailors, Cooks, Pioneers, Transport, Orderly Room and all other departments to either arrest wanted men, carry out raids, or picquet roads and search all vehicles.

On one occasion one man tried to buy ammunition from one of B Company's sentries, but was promptly arrested by the sentry. During some raids large crowds collected and were inclined to be hostile. At Magera, during the raid on the house of an officer of the Republican Army, some 400 collected round the house, shouting, "Up the Rebels" and "Up the Yellow Waistcoat," which happened to be the colour affected by one of the officers. Although they showed signs of breaking out into active hostilities their courage faded away on hearing the bolt of a rifle open and close.

During September 22nd and 23rd the concentration of the Battalion was ordered, but was cancelled on instructions being received that the Battalion would remain with the Derry Brigade for longer than was originally anticipated. This was welcome news, as not only was the Battalion loth to leave General Allgood's Command, but Companies had plenty of work on hand, and required much more time to make any impression on the countryside by continuous raids. The wire cancelling the move was not received by C Company, and no acknowledgment was received by Battalion Headquarters. The Adjutant, therefore, visited detachments next day, September 24th, to ensure the cancellation of the move and arrange a proposed combined operation of Battalion Headquarters and C Company against Pomeroy. On arrival at Dungannon he found C Company preparing for the move. As all wires had to be sent in cipher by the civil telegraph office, and the Postmaster at Dungannon was a noted Sinn Feiner, only too anxious to rid the town of the activities of C Company, the reason for the loss of the wire was not far to seek. The Postmaster had a bad quarter of an hour.

About 18.30 hours the same evening a wire was received in clear, ordering the Battalion to concentrate at Belfast the next day, September 25th. At first it was thought that the wire was a Sinn Fein hoax, owing to the way it was worded, but it was verified and the necessary orders issued. About 22.00 hours the move was cancelled. It

transpired later that it was in connection with the Coal Strike.

On the evening of the 25th the Brigade Intelligence Officer visited the Battalion with orders from the Brigadier to concentrate sooner than was originally intended, as he was not certain how much longer the Battalion would be lent him, and he wished to carry out some raids on a larger scale. Orders were therefore issued for the detachments at Magherafelt and Cookstown to re-join at Omagh on September 27th, and Dungannon on Wednesday, the 29th. The combined operation against Pomeroy was therefore fixed for Tuesday, the 28th.

On this day the Guard found by D Company on the Telephone Exchange, Belfast, was attacked by men, climbing over the roofs and firing at the sentries. The fire was returned and the party driven off.

On September 26th orders were received that one Company would proceed to Belfast—B Company were therefore ordered to proceed there on the 27th instead of re-joining at Omagh. They were billeted on arrival in St. Mary's Hall.

On September 27th the Cookstown detachment arrived at Omagh, and were billeted in the Court-house. Although one Company had been ordered to Belfast it was decided that the various operations that had been discussed with the Brigadier should be carried out as already arranged. On September 28th, therefore, the combined operation against Pomeroy, of Battalion Headquarters and two platoons C Company, under the Adjutant, was carried out. An account of this appears elsewhere.

On September 29th the detachment, consisting of C Company, less two platoons, and one platoon A Company, arrived at Omagh, and were billeted in the Court-house. C Company were now concentrated at Omagh. On the early morning of October 1st the village of Gortin was surrounded and raided by C Company, supplemented by men from Battalion Headquarters.

Gortin had recently been the scene of a raid carried out by the Sinn Fein on a large scale. With Gortin as their centre they had made a wide sweep all round the countryside. It was, therefore, hoped that good results would be obtained by a house-to-house search in the village.

The raiding party, consisting of four platoons, each approximately twenty strong, was under the command of the O.C. C Company. The Colonel and Adjutant accompanied the party. Two women searchers had also been secured from Londonderry. These spent the night in the Orderly Room, and left with the rest of the party in lorries about 08.00 hours.

The road went over the mountains with deep ravines or high rocks on either side. An ideal place for an ambush. The raid had, however, been kept very secret, and a constable of the R.I.C. was only picked up the last moment as the convoy of lorries passed the Police Barracks at Omagh.

A suitable place to leave the lorries was reached about a mile and a half outside the village, from where the party marched quietly to the outskirts. There a halt was called while a short reconnaissance was carried out as far as the darkness would permit. The platoons then detailed to surround each side of the village marched off across country to take up their positions and block the exits and gardens of the village. This was completed at about 06.30 hours, but it was then still too dark to commence the search. At 07.15 hours the officer in command of the party considered that there was sufficient light to start. He therefore fired a Very light from the top of the main street. Apparently the inhabitants were still sleeping peacefully, as no alarm had been given.

The Very light was a signal for parties to commence searching at both ends of the village, working towards each other.

After a search lasting till 12.30 hours, nothing sufficient to make an arrest on was found, although there were many suspicious signs.

October.—On the 2nd, after the raid on Gortin, it became apparent that arms were not concealed in the houses, but were kept in some place which had not till then been discovered.

At Dungannon a great deal of suspicion had fallen on the Convent, and there was little doubt that arms from time to time were kept there for short periods. These presumably sacred or religious places were much more likely hiding places than ordinary houses or gardens.

During the night of October 8rd a party of officers with the Colonel, the R.-S.-M. (who up to date had accompanied all the raiding parties), and two Riflemen held up everyone moving about in the streets of Omagh. Two Sinn Fein card parties were searched and broken up, but no incriminating documents were found.

On the 4th a different method was adopted by searching all houses in a certain area of country which did not include any villages. This was carried out by the two platoons of A Company attached to Battalion Headquarters, which again met with very little result, except the moral effect which continuous raiding had on the countryside.

On this occasion it was reported that motor despatch riders had brought the news of the party proceeding in the direction of this area. On receipt of the news all the men ran from the fields to their houses, took things from the houses, and then went back to the fields. There is no doubt that Sinn Fein intelligence work is excellent.

About this time various reports came in that there was a good deal of unnecessary digging at night in the Churchyard of Knocknoyle, some five miles from Omagh. It was established beyond a doubt that for some days a Sinn Fein guard had mounted at night on the Churchyard. The local priest was a noted Sinn Feiner. In view of this the Brigadier, who came to see the Battalion on the morning of the 5th, gave permission for a thorough search of the place to be made. Drilling in the surrounding fields had also been reported for some months past. A party under the Adjutant proceeded to the place in the afternoon and made a thorough search of all buildings in the vicinity. The Churchyard itself was carefully investigated.

In the priest's house some hundredweight of Sinn Fein literature was found. In the Parochial Hall which overlooked the Churchyard eight old rifles were discovered. This seemed to bear out the report of the Sinn Fein guard.

A careful note was made of all the new graves in the Churchyard. These could not be compared with the register as the priest was away. Two old graves were also found with very marked tracks leading up to them.

These two graves had very recently been tampered with, and were in the corner of the Churchyard where the

night digging had been reported. As it was getting dark, and the priest was still out, nothing more could be done. A guard was therefore left for the night, which was billeted in the Parochial Hall, and took the place of the usual Sinn Fein guard.

In the evening B Company arrived from Belfast and were billeted in the Town Hall.

The search at Knocknoyle was again continued on October 6th.

The priest was then found and the new graves were verified, but no explanation was forthcoming of the tampering with the old ones and the fact that the earth had been newly turned.

The priest stated that no rifles could be found anywhere in the village. On being confronted with the eight found in the Parochial Hall, he stated that they had been used for drilling in 1913, or previous to the war. These facts and many others, all pointing to the same conclusion, were sent to the Brigadier at Derry that night, who sent one of the officers who took them on to the Division at Belfast, to obtain permission to dig up the graves. The guard was left in the Churchyard.

On October 6th the machine gun nucleus arrived from England and joined the details at Ballykinler. B Company raided Omagh itself, but nothing was found.

On the early morning of October 7th B Company, supplemented by Battalion Headquarters, the whole under the command of O.C. B Company, raided Fintona, a village about ten miles south of Omagh.

The village was not surrounded, but only certain houses about which information had been received. To these houses parties were detailed off before leaving Omagh. The whole raiding party left in lorries at about 08.30 hours, and leaving them about a mile outside the village proceeded to march in. Just as the party were nearing the village two large cars came up behind and were halted. They were very surprised to run into so many troops, but although they were searched, nothing was found.

The R.-S.-M. arrested one man who had in his possession a round of S.A.A., some seditious literature and drill books—probably an officer in the I.R.A.

Permission was received to dig up the graves at Knocknoyle. If possible a Resident Magistrate, a member of the R.I.C., and the local priest had to be present.

No Resident Magistrate could be found to do it, but a member of the R.I.C. was procured, and the party, including the Pioneer Sergeant, to open the coffins, proceeded to Knocknoyle the next morning, October 8th.

On arrival the priest flatly refused to see the bones of the dead lying outside their graves, although his gravedigger, under his orders, had removed a skeleton from a grave to make room for another body, and at that moment the skeleton was lying on the ground. This was pointed out to the priest. The graves were then dug up, but were empty. There was every evidence of something having been there, and having been removed within the previous fortnight.

Again reliable intelligence proved to be too late. On October 7th two police were ambushed near Dungannon, and on the 9th one platoon of B Company went to the district to investigate.

The Brigadier came to visit the Battalion and say good-bye, as orders had been received that the Battalion were to rejoin the 15th Infantry Brigade, and carry out certain operations under them.

All ranks very deeply regretted having to leave General Allgood's Brigade, and very strongly hoped that it would be posted to his command permanently.

On October 10th two civilians dressed in uniform guided one Platoon of A Company and one of B to Plumbridge and Gortin area. They raided sixteen houses and made one arrest.

On October 11th the Battalion moved as follows, once more coming under the orders of the 15th Infantry Brigade:

Battalion Headquarters and two platoons A Company to Armagh.

B Company to Cavan.

C Company to Carrickmacross.

D Company, a few days previously, had moved two platoons to Cavan, the remainder to Castleblayney. Battalion Headquarters were billeted in the Barracks of the Irish Fusiliers at Armagh. Two platoons D Company and B

Company were billeted in some old Militia Barracks, Cavan; C Company in the Workhouse, Carrickmacross; D Company (less two platoons) in Hope Castle, Castleblayney, and A Company (less two platoons) in the Barracks at Newry.

On the way to Armagh the officer in charge of the advance train, with the transport and heavy baggage, had arrested the signalman, just outside Armagh, who refused to signal the train through. B Company had done the same some miles outside Cavan. Later, instructions were received from G.H.Q. that they were to be released. No doubt they had been terrified into doing this by the Sinn Fein, as, shortly before, a signalman had been tarred and feathered for letting a troop train through.

On the 12th the C.O. and Adjutant visited the detachments in a car from Division. Owing to a thick mist they were unable to proceed farther than Castleblayney, where they spent the night with D Company.

Raiding was carried on by all the detachments and by the Headquarters in Armagh, with varying results.

On October 16th the Colonel and Adjutant visited the detachment of A Company at Newry. A Company only had two platoons there, the remaining two being with Battalion Headquarters at Armagh.

It had been definitely proved during the previous weeks that any detachment smaller than a Company was practically useless, as its powers of offensive operation were limited by its numbers. Each detachment multiplied the numbers of employed men, cooks, sanitary, etc., and also the guards and various duties, thus correspondingly cutting down the numbers available for offensive operations.

It had only been with some difficulty that permission had been obtained to send B and C Companies on detachment as complete Companies and not split into smaller units. A Company suffered from their lack of numbers at Newry and the work became very hard, as there were many patrols, raids, etc., that had to be carried out. Permission could not be obtained to either withdraw them or send any more troops there.

Up to October 25th great activity was preserved in operations carried out all round the countryside, and a

certain number of arrests were made. The moral effect was excellent.

On October 25th the Battalion Headquarters, two platoons A Company, B and C Companies moved to Ballykinler Camp. This was a hutted camp, situated amongst the sand dunes on Dunrum Bay, and quite open to the sea. While the Battalion was there few days passed without a gale blowing.

The Battalion arrived to find very little prepared for them, though the advanced party had done all they could in the time at their disposal.

The arrangement was made for B and C Companies to fire Table L and the Casuals, who had commenced Table A in Aldershot but had not finished, had to fire Table A again. This was commenced at the beginning of November.

For the next few days training proceeded. It was arranged to hold Band Concerts in an empty Dining Hall every Monday, Whist Drives on Wednesday, and Dances on Saturdays. Later it was arranged to hold Dances on Thursdays as well.

An Inter-Platoon Football Competition was started on a knock-out system, and later the Inter-Company League Football Competition was commenced.

The officers were lucky enough to find a certain number of wild fowl in the bay and surrounding bogs, where snipe were plentiful, if rather dangerous to get at. There was also an excellent Golf Course at Newcastle, on the other side of the bay.

On the 15th one platoon A Company left Ballykinler, and joined the rest of the Company at Newry.

On the 22nd the first official notification was received that Ballykinler was going to be turned into a Camp for interned Sinn Fein prisoners. All training therefore had to cease, and all available men sent daily to the R.E. to assist in wiring in the Camps erected for the prisoners. The next day the first men arrived without any warning, and when the camp had only just been started on. These were placed in our Guard Room, where no doubt they enjoyed themselves, as they were none too popular.

The wiring of the Internment Camp was continued, and also the wiring of our own Camp, to guard against attack

from the outside, and to minimise the number of men that would be required for exterior defence.

On December 3rd the first batch of prisoners arrived, and from that date they continued to come in, till at the end of the month they were approximately 900.

A draft of 29 recruits joined from the Depot.

On December 4th one platoon A Company rejoined from Newry.

On December 7th the 2nd Battalion arrived at Belfast and various officers went to meet them.

A party of D Company were ambushed at Mount Braggan, a separate account of which appears elsewhere.

On December 9th D Company (less two platoons) rejoined from Castleblayney, followed on the 11th by the remaining two platoons from Cavan.

A party of A Company were ambushed at Egyptian Arch, Newry, a separate account of which appears elsewhere.

On December 17th the first batch of a draft of 137 for the 3rd Battalion left for the Depot, who had orders to prepare them for India.

On the 18th the rest of A Company rejoined from Newry.

The Battalion was now concentrated at Ballykinler.

On December 20th the remainder of the draft for the 3rd Battalion proceeded to the Depot.

On December 21st a draft of 44 recruits joined from the Depot.

Christmas Day was celebrated in the usual way.

A Company Football Competition was held in the afternoon, each game lasting for twenty minutes. This ended in a draw between B and C Companies, as neither side could score after playing extra time.

On the evening of the 27th the Corporals gave an excellent Concert and Dance.

The following Officers, W.O.'s and Sergeants were serving with the Battalion on December 31st:—

Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Jelf, C.M.G., D.S.O. —	—	Commanding Officer.
Major E. B. Denison, D.S.O., M.C. —	—	Second in Command.
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson, D.S.O., M.C. —	—	Adjutant.
„ H. Moulsher —	—	Quartermaster.
Lieut. L. A. N. Morris —	—	Assistant Adjutant.
„ B. T. Wolfe (Cheshire Regiment) —	—	Education Officer.
„ A. Hopkins, D.C.M. —	—	Messing Officer.

A COMPANY.

Capt. D. B. Morrisson. Lieut. J. H. T. C. Butler.
Lieut. C. E. W. Birkett, M.C.

B COMPANY.

Capt. and Brevet Major S. H. Ferrand, D.S.O., M.C.
Lieut. G. W. E. J. Erskine.
2nd Lieut. T. L. Timpson.

C COMPANY.

Capt. and Brevet Major P. J. R. Currie, O.B.E., M.C.
Lieut. T. St. V. W. Troubridge, M.B.E.
2nd Lieut. O. N. D. Sismey.

D COMPANY.

Capt. M. S. Ormrod, D.S.O. Lieut. R. O. Meyrick.
Lieut. H. C. E. Mauduit, M.C. „ D. G. Buxton.
Capt. and Brevet Major C. Grattan-Bellew, M.C., O.C. Details, Aldershot.
Lieut. A. M. Ranson, M.C., Course of Instruction, Tank Corps,
Bovington Camp, Wool, Dorset.
Lieut. R. E. F. G. North, Headquarters, 1st Division, Belfast.
Lieut. G. A. Langley, M.C., Internment Camp, Ballykinler.
R.-S.-M. Tedder, H., M.C. - - (Details, Aldershot).
Bandmaster Brown, T. - - (Details, Aldershot).
A.-R.-S.-M. Horton, J., D.C.M., M.M.
R.-Q.-M.-S. Hind, G. - -
Sergt. (O.R.S.) McCawley, H. -
C.-S.-M. I.M. Painting, T., M.M. -
Sergt. Cosier, J. - - - Pioneer Sergeant.
„ O'Leary, C. - - - Officers' Mess Sergeant.
„ Jennings, W. - - - Band Sergeant.
„ Hann, E. - - - Sergeant Master Tailor.
„ Byrne, F. - - - Sergeant Master Shoemaker.
„ Sutton, J. - - - Provost Sergeant.
Sergt. Bugler Westwood, W. - Sergeant Bugler.
Sergt. Spaul, A. - - - Sergeant Master Cook.
„ Herridge, E. - - - Signalling Sergeant.

A COMPANY.

C.-S.-M. Francis, G. Sergt. Alcock, J.
C.-Q.-M.-S. Carter, T. Temp. A.-Sergt. Carter, F.
Sergt. MacLean Cannon, K. „ „ Isherwood, H.

B COMPANY.

C.-S.-M. Lister, F., D.C.M., M.M. Sergt. Chittell, J.
C.-Q.-M.-S. Fitt, G. „ McRae, T.
Sergt. Overall, V. Temp. A.-Sergt. Bowler, H.
„ Brooks, R. „ „ Stanton, J.
„ Graham-Woollard, G.

C COMPANY.

C.-S.-M. Bennett, F. Sergt. Adams, F.
C.-Q.-M.-S. Giles, T. Temp. A.-Sergt. Roberts, S.
Sergt. Pretty, W. „ „ Challis, B.
„ Hammond, C. „ „ Faulkner, C.
„ Lloyd, A.

D COMPANY.

C.-S.-M. Ellis, A.
 C.-Q.-M.-S. Kendall, P.
 Sergt. Mansbridge, A.
 „ Burnett, A.
 „ Ryall, A.

Sergt. Knowles, A. (Details,
 Aldershot).
 „ Worster, A.
 A.-Sergt. Davies, G.
 „ King, A.
 „ Bridge, E.

SPORT AT BALLYKINLER.

The Battalion arrived in Ireland on the 3rd and 4th September, 1920. After spending about ten days in Belfast, Companies proceeded on detachment, and were scattered over a very wide area in the North of Ireland. They remained on detachment till October 25th, when the Headquarters and half the Battalion assembled at Ballykinler Camp, Co. Down, the remaining half of the Battalion joining at Ballykinler a few weeks later.

Whilst on detachment the officers had not much time to spare for shooting game, but a certain amount of shooting was done, which helped, to a great extent, to relieve the monotony of raiding houses day after day. It was not until the Battalion reached Ballykinler in October that shooting really began in earnest.

Ballykinler—a hutted camp, used as a musketry camp in pre-war days—is situated close to Newcastle, in County Down. It is bounded on the south side by the sea, and on the west and north side by the River Blackstaff, running into Dundrum Bay. The shooting here can best be described by dividing it into two parts. Firstly, in Dundrum Bay, where birds such as Curlew, Redshank, Green Plover, Golden Plover, Grey Plover, Ring Plover, Oyster Catchers, Turnstone, Dunlin, and ducks such as Widgeon, Scoter, Merganza, Shoveller, Goosander and Golden Eye have been shot. Secondly, innumerable bogs, lying within a short distance of the Camp, where Snipe, Plover and Ducks, such as Mallard, Widgeon and Teal have been shot.

In Dundrum Bay the best sport has been obtained by walking up the Bay at low tide; the birds rising from the river bed in front and flying back over the guns out to sea, have given one a most sporting shot. After this had been tried several times the birds became very cunning, and

other tactics had to be resorted to; such as early morning fighting at low tide, and rowing about in the river and bay in a boat at high tide. Early morning fighting was done more in the months of November and December than later, on account of the sun rising earlier. During January there was not sufficient time for an early morning flight to enable officers to get back to Camp in time for parade. Shooting from a boat at high tide always proved a very difficult operation, as the bay was always very rough when the wind was blowing, and not many days passed without a strong gale blowing. When in a boat one always had to keep a close look-out for the turn of the tide, as the water runs out very quickly and it is almost impossible to row against it. Some officers have been nearly carried out to sea in this way by the tide, and have only saved themselves by running the boat into the bank. On one occasion Sismey took up his position on an island in the bay, while the tide was rising—this island is a very favourite feeding ground for Curlew. Morris remained in a boat a few hundred yards higher up the river waiting for Duck. As the tide rose the island gradually ceased to exist, and Sismey found himself standing in water, which crept higher up his legs every minute. Frequent appeals to Morris in the boat were made, but Morris could hardly move the boat against the rising tide. However, after about twenty minutes' hard rowing, he eventually rescued him and took him safely to the shore.

The bogs round Ballykinler have held a good deal more water this year than usual, and this has made them very much more difficult to shoot. Most of them also contain many very dangerous places and almost every officer who has been out shooting has on more than one occasion sunk in to a very unpleasant depth. However, it is all in the day's work, and those officers who have managed to escape a ducking have never failed to take full advantage of laughing at their brother officers struggling for their lives in a bottomless pit.

When we first started shooting the bogs round the camp we used to go on foot, but after they had been shot over a few times what birds remained became very wild, and it was obvious that we should have to go further afield. So we then began going out on bicycles—not a very popular

form of conveyance, but we got on to new ground and had much better sport. On one occasion our Divisional Commander (Major-General Sir E. G. T. Bainbridge) came down from Belfast to shoot with us, and we visited several of the more distant bogs in motor cars. This was one of the best day's sport we had; we got 12 Snipe, 8 Mallard and a Teal. On this occasion the Divisional Commander got into a bog up to his shoulders and the Colonel got in up to his waist, but they both seemed to enjoy the day very much; in fact, the General, at the end of the day, expressed a wish to come down again for another shoot.

Total bag to date:—20 Green Plover, 6 Golden Plover, 6 Ring Plover, 2 Grey Plover, 44 Redshank, 9 Pheasants, 4 Partridges, 6 Turnstone, 3 Woodcock, 112 Snipe, 46 Ducks, 72 Pigeon, 8 Hares, 69 Rabbits, 23 Oyster Catchers, 10 Curlew, 1 Bar-tailed Godwit, 68 Dunlin and 6 various. Total, 510.

ATHLETIC SPORTS, 1920.

During the early part of the year much time was devoted to Platoon Football Matches, which were becoming increasingly popular. A Competition was started; each Company deciding their best platoon during the time of their individual training. The Semi-finals were played between No. 1 and No. 16, and No. 8 and No. 11. The winners, No. 1 and No. 8, met in the Final, and No. 1 were the winners by 3 goals to 1. The Commanding Officer presented silver medals to the winners, and bronze medals to the "runners-up."

The Regimental side played a large number of friendly matches; many changes were made in the players, and it was not until the end of the season that we really found the best Eleven. It was very satisfactory to find so many keen and promising players among the younger generation of Riflemen.

The Sports Committee decided not to hold a Company Football Competition for the Challenge Cup this year owing to insufficient time.

The Athletic Sports were held on the R.A.M.C. ground on Saturday, May 8th. A long programme of events was

arranged and there were a large number of entries. The following were the winners in the individual events:—

100 Yards.—1st, Lieut. G. A. Langley, M.C.; 2nd, Sergt. Carter; 3rd, Bdm. Benoist.

Quarter Mile.—1st, Sergt. Carter; 2nd, L.-Corpl. Fisher; 3rd, Rifleman Makinson.

Half Mile.—1st, Corpl. Carr; 2nd, Sergt. Graham-Woollard; 3rd, Sergt. Overall.

One Mile.—1st, Corpl. Carr; 2nd, Lieut. North; 3rd, Rifleman Cogdell.

Hurdles.—1st, Lieut. G. A. Langley, M.C.; 2nd, Corpl. Saunders; 3rd, Major S. H. Ferrand, D.S.O., M.C.

Long Jump.—1st, Major S. H. Ferrand, D.S.O., M.C.; 2nd, Lieut. G. A. Langley, M.C.; 3rd, Sergt. Westwood.

High Jump.—1st, Sergt. Bugler Westwood; 2nd, Lieut. G. A. Langley, M.C.; 3rd, L.-Corpl. Fisher.

The team events aroused keen enthusiasm.

Company Tug-of-war.—B Company.

Company Relay Race.—1st, B Company; 2nd, D Company; 3rd, C Company.

The Company Challenge Shield was competed for and marks were given for individual and team events. B Company were the winners.

Among the more humorous races were the Obstacle, and the Officers *v.* Sergeants. The former was laid over part of an old bayonet fighting course and across some marshy ground and a stream, which was deepened and widened. A large field started and many came to grief over the water jump.

The Officers *v.* Sergeants' Race ended in a victory for the Sergeants. The Commanding Officer ran against the R.-S.-M., and the Adjutant against the Orderly Room Q.-M.-S., and each Company Commander against the C.-S.-M. Coconut shies and other side shows were also run close by, and all helped to make the day go pleasantly. The Commanding Officer gave away the prizes.

The Regimental Cricket Team played twelve matches during the summer with the result that seven were won, three lost, and two drawn. The Army Cricket Cup was first competed for this year. After defeating the Queen's by an innings and 58 runs, and the R.A.F., Farnborough Station, by 391 runs, in which Sergt. Hammond made 103 in the first innings and Major Ferrand 128 in the second innings, we were defeated by our brother Green Jackets,

the 2nd Rifle Brigade, who eventually won the tournament.

The following are the best batting and bowling averages for all matches:—

BATTING.					
	Innings	Times not out	Runs	Most in an innings	Average
Lieut. H. C. E. Mauduit, M.C.	11	8	304	48	38.
Major S. H. Ferrand, D.S.O., M.C....	9	0	283	128	81.45
Corpl. E. Hatcher	4	1	66	37	22.
Sergt. C. Hammond...	11	1	211	103	21.1
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson, D.S.O., M.C....	7	0	144	52	20.6
Lieut. D. G. Buxton	10	0	156	36	15.6

BOWLING.					
	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
Rifleman Costello	36	6	110	18	8.5
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson, D.S.O., M.C....	51	10	152	14	10.6
Lieut. G. W. F. J. Erskine...	128	26	415	36	11.19
Lieut. A. E. Austin	46	3	214	19	11.27

In Company Cricket we were badly handicapped by lack of good grounds. All four Companies entered for the Command Cricket Tournament. B Company beat C Company in the final of the North Camp Group. The Battalion moved to Ireland before this Tournament could be finished. B Company and C Company were also in the final of the Battalion Company Cricket Cup, but this also had to be left unfinished.

Throughout the year paper-chases and cross-country runs were frequently held. The Cup, presented by Lord Robert Manners, was won by Sergt. A. Ryall; second, Corpl. Carr, and third, Lieut. R. E. F. G. North.

For the first two months that the Battalion was in Ireland it was found impossible to organize any form of games, but as soon as we got together again Platoon and Company Football Competitions were started. The Regimental side, captained by Sergt. McRae, showed great promise and had many practice games. The D.C.L.I. were beaten twice and two matches were left drawn. Whist Drives and Dances were started to provide some amusement for the long evenings, and they both proved very popular.

MUSKETRY, 1920.

Musketry as usual played an important part during 1920; a glance at Table A will show what a high standard the Battalion rose to, the average for the whole Battalion being 128·69, or nearly four points over 1st Class Shot. As this was the first year that this course has been fired and taking into account the disadvantages under which the Battalion had to labour, all ranks would appear to have done their utmost to keep up the tradition of the 1st Battalion.

TABLE A.**A COMPANY.**

O.C. Company, Major E. B. Denison, D.S.O., M.C.

	M.	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
No. 1 Platoon ...	9	16	6	1	32
No. 2 Platoon ...	4	12	9	—	25
No. 3 Platoon ...	5	7	4	4	20
No. 4 Platoon ...	1	10	6	—	17

Total ...	19	45	25	5	94
-----------	----	----	----	---	----

Company Average—128·94.

Company Shot—C.-S.-M. G. Francis. Score, 167.

B COMPANY.

O.C. Company, Capt. and Brevet Major S. H. Ferrand, D.S.O., M.C.

	M.	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
No. 5 Platoon ...	3	15	10	1	29
No. 6 Platoon ...	3	7	14	2	26
No. 7 Platoon ...	1	8	12	3	24
No. 8 Platoon ...	5	6	11	—	22

Total ...	12	36	47	6	101
-----------	----	----	----	---	-----

Company Average—118·8.

Company Shot—Sergt. T. McRae. Score, 159.

C COMPANY.

O.C. Company, Capt. and Brevet Major P. J. R. Currie, O.B.E., M.C.

	M.	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
No. 9 Platoon ...	11	6	5	—	22
No. 10 Platoon ...	3	13	4	2	22
No. 11 Platoon ...	6	16	5	—	27
No. 12 Platoon ...	5	11	3	—	19

Total ...	25	46	17	2	90
-----------	----	----	----	---	----

Company Average—181·41.

Company Shot—Sergt. J. Topping. Score, 165.

D COMPANY.**O.C. Company, Capt. and Brevet Major C. Grattan-Bellow, M.C.**

	M.	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
No. 18 Platoon ...	1	12	18	1	27
No. 14 Platoon ...	8	8	7	4	22
No. 15 Platoon ...	1	8	4	5	18
No. 16 Platoon ...	8	6	2	2	18
Total ...	8	29	26	12	75

Company Average—116.2.**Company Shot—No. 69370 Rifleman G. White. Score, 154.****GRAND TOTAL FOR BATTALION.**

Marksman	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
64	156	115	25	360

**BATTALION AVERAGES.
123.60.****A.R.A., 1920.****INDIVIDUAL.**

Class 1	Score	Place
Lieut. A. M. Ranson, M.C. - -	125	9th
C.-S.-M. J. Horton, D.C.M., M.M. - -	122	11th
Sergt. F. Byrne - - - -	98	—
Class 2	Score	Place
Corpl. S. Lindsey - - - -	100	15th
Rifleman H. Troughton - - - -	102	12th
„ F. Knott - - - -	90	—
Class 4	Score	Place
L.-Corpl. G. Dixon - - - -	117	2nd
Rifleman C. Massey - - - -	101	7th

JUDGING DISTANCE.

Class 1.—Lieut. A. M. Ranson, M.C. -	26	7th
Class 4.—L.-Corpl. G. Dixon - -	24	1st

QUALIFIED FOR ARMY SIXTY.

Lieut. A. M. Ranson, M.C. C.-S.-M. J. Horton, D.C.M., M.M.
L.-Corpl. G. Dixon.

THE ROBERTS CUP.

Names	Score
Lieut. A. M. Ranson, M.C. - -	65
„ J. H. T. C. Butler - -	55
C.-S.-M. J. Horton, D.C.M., M.M. - -	53
Lieut. A. E. Austin, M.C. - -	41
Rifleman H. Troughton - -	37
Lieut. P. Keevill, M.C. - -	36
L.-Corpl. G. Dixon - -	33
Rifleman C. Massey - -	32
Total - - - -	352

The above Team got 2nd place.

Winning Team—The Seaforth Highlanders. Score, 372.**METHUEN CUP.**

C.-S.-M. J. Horton, D.C.M., M.M., shot in the Green Jacket Team
for the above Cup, which they won.

REGIMENTAL RECORDS

2nd BATTALION THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS

January.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Martin, c.m.g., d.s.o., o.b.e., joined Battalion, 1/1/20. Lieut. R. G. W. Bewicke Copley, m.c., joined Battalion, 2/1/20. Major F. V. Yeats Brown joined Battalion, 2/1/20. Forty-four other ranks joined Battalion, 9/1/20, from Rifle Depot. Twenty-five other ranks joined Battalion, 23/1/20, from Rifle Depot.

February.—Lieut. D. Allhusen struck off strength, 18/2/20, on posting to British Military Mission, Baltic. 2nd Lieut. G. de Bruyne joined Battalion, 28/2/20. 2nd Lieut. C. A. White joined Battalion, 28/2/20. Seventy-five other ranks embarked, 14/2/20 to join 4th Battalion K.R.R.C. Thirteen other ranks joined Battalion ex Rifle Depot, 26/2/20.

March.—Captain H. W. Butler, m.c., resigned commission, 23/3/20. Lieut. A. Scragg retired, 5/3/20. Captain D. C. L. Speed, o.b.e., resigned commission, 24/3/20. Forty-nine other ranks joined Battalion ex Rifle Depot, 19/3/20.

April.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. E. N. Heseltine, d.s.o., joined Battalion, 6/4/20.

May.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel R. G. Jelf, c.m.g., d.s.o., proceeded to take command of 1st Battalion K.R.R.C., 23/5/20. Twenty-six other ranks joined Battalion ex Rifle Depot, 17/5/20.

June.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel J. E. N. Heseltine, d.s.o., resigned commission, 19/6/20. Lieut. G. R. C. Wyndham, m.c., resigned commission, 4/6/20. Major F. V. Yeats Brown to 3rd Battalion K.R.R.C., 2/6/20.

July.—Lieut. C. C. Burdon joined Battalion, 8/7/20. Captain C. H. Dowden, d.s.o., m.c., joined Battalion, 2/7/20. Thirty-five other ranks joined Battalion ex Rifle Depot, 30/7/20.

August.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel G. H. Martin, c.m.g., d.s.o., o.b.e., off strength, 11/8/20, on appointment as A.A. and Q.M.G. 4th Division.

September.—2nd Lieut. G. de Bruyne joined Battalion, 2/9/20. 2nd Lieut. J. W. St. J. Whitehead joined Battalion 2/9/20. New Army Numbers allotted to all other ranks of the Battalion, 28/9/20.

October.—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel W. D. Barber, M.C., joined Battalion, 22/10/20. Battalion proceeded to Liverpool under Brevet Colonel H. C. R. Green, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., on duty in connection with the Coal Strike. Headquarters, B and C Companies accommodated at Seaforth Barracks, Liverpool. A and D Companies accommodated at Aintree Ordnance Depot.

November.—Battalion returned to Victoria Barracks, Portsmouth, 14/11/20, from Strike duty. Nothing eventful happened during the period whilst the Battalion was at Liverpool.

December.—Captain R. Pennefather resigned commission, 3/12/20. 2nd Lieut. G. N. H. Taunton Collins to 3rd Battalion K.R.R.C., 22/12/20. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel H. A. Vernon, D.S.O., to Army Signal School, 5/12/20. The Battalion proceeded on 6/12/20, at forty-four hours' notice, under Brevet Colonel H. C. R. Green, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *via* Fleetwood and Belfast, to Carrickfergus, Ireland, for temporary duty, and arrived at Sunnylands Camp, Carrickfergus, on 7/12/20, where the Battalion were accommodated. B Company, under Captain E. F. Campbell, D.S.O., proceeded on detachment at Monaghan on 11/12/20. C Company, under Captain C. H. Dowden, D.S.O., M.C., proceeded on detachment at Cavan on 11/12/20. 189 other ranks proceeded to Southampton from Portsmouth on 22/12/20, for embarkation, to join 4th Battalion K.R.R.C.

Strength of Battalion on 31/12/1920:—

Officers	.	.	.	.	26
Warrant Officers	.	.	.	.	7
Sergeants and Staff-Sergeants	.	.	.	.	81
Corporals	.	.	.	.	36
Lance-Corporals	.	.	.	.	51
Boys	.	.	.	.	42
Riflemen	.	.	.	.	417
<hr/>					
Other Ranks, Total	.	.	.	.	584

SPORTS, 1919—1920

Association Football. (Season, 1919–1920.)—A team was entered for the Army Cup, the first round being played at Portsmouth against the R.A.S.C., from Grove Park. The result after a good game was 1—0 against us.

An Inter-Company League was completed, resulting in a win by A Company, D Company being second.

Season, 1920–1921.—Teams were entered for 1st, 2nd and 3rd (Boys) Division of the Portsmouth United Service League. Owing to shortage of men the 2nd Team was scratched. The 1st Team played four matches, in which they won one, lost one and drew two. The Boys played two matches, being defeated in both by heavier sides.

The 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade were beaten by us in the second round of the Army Cup, the Battalion team were knocked out by the 1st Battalion Ulster Rifles in the third round, both games being played at Portsmouth. Owing to the move of the Battalion to Ireland all other engagements were cancelled.

Rugby Football.—Considerable difficulty was found in collecting fifteen players, but several games were played at Portsmouth against the Marines and Navy as a Green-jacket side composed of this Battalion and 3rd Rifle Brigade. Among our successes was a victory over Eton College by 17 points to nil, the game being played at Eton. This team consisted of officers only. A return match had been arranged for this season, but was cancelled owing to the Battalion being away on duty.

Hockey. (Season, 1919–1920.)—A team was entered for the Southern Command Inter-Unit Competition and reached the Final round, where it was knocked out by the 3rd Rifle Brigade.

All four Companies were entered for the Southern Command Inter-Company Competition, A Company reaching the Semi-final, where they were beaten by the Inniskilling Fusiliers in a replay.

An Inter-Company League was also started, but owing to Companies being on detachments, it was not completed.

Season, 1920-1921.—A team was entered for the Army Cup, the first round being played on the U.S. Ground at Portsmouth against a Tank Corps Battalion, resulting in a win to our side. We were then drawn to play the Ulster Rifles at Parkhurst, but moved to Ireland and consequently were withdrawn from the Competition. We had a good side and had hoped to go far in this Competition.

Several games of the Inter-Company League were carried out, but this was also uncompleted.

Cricket.—The Battalion entered a team captained by Captain E. F. Campbell, D.S.O., for the Army Cup and also for the Portsmouth United Service Challenge Cup. The team consisted of five officers and six other ranks, but in the U.S. Cup only three officers were allowed to take part. Great keenness was shown during the season by all N.C.O.'s and men. An Inter-Company League was successfully carried out, resulting in a tie for first place by A and B Companies. The Portsmouth U.S.C. Cup was won by the Battalion.

Sports.—The Battalion was perhaps more successful in this branch of sport than any of the others. Each Company held their own sports and chose representatives to run in the Battalion Sports held early in June. C Company gained the greatest number of points and B Company won the tug-of-war.

Several representatives, including a relay team, were entered for the Southern Area Sports Meeting, those who were successful passing on to the Southern Command Meeting, both of which Meetings were held at Portsmouth.

The relay team gained second place in both meetings, having a very close finish in the former, and was selected to run in the Army Sports at Aldershot held in July.

Here they reached the Final, but owing to one of the team falling when running second and only fifty yards from the winning post, only attained fourth place. The team consisted of four officers and three sergeants.

Boxing.—Two Riflemen entered for the Southern Command Competition held at Portsmouth, in which Rifleman Douglas gained the Championship. C Company won the Southern Area Inter Company Competition. Two Riflemen

of this Battalion also fought at Aldershot in the Army Boxing. A Battalion Boxing Competition was held on Boxing Day at Carrickfergus, Ireland, at which great keenness was shown.

Swimming.—A Battalion Inter-Company Competition was held at Portsmouth in the Naval Baths, which were kindly lent to us for the afternoon. C Company were the winners of this. C.-S.-M. Grice was selected to swim in the Army Sports at Aldershot, in which he did well.

Musketry.—The Battalion won the following local Shooting Cups at Portsmouth:—

Portsmouth and District Rifle Meeting.

R.M.L.I. Cup.

Officers' Team Competition.

Although entered for many Competitions in the Southern Command Meeting, they had to be abandoned on account of the Battalion being warned for Strike duty.

REGIMENTAL RECORDS

3rd BATTALION THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS

January 1st.—The Battalion took part in a Station Parade to celebrate the anniversary of the assumption of the title of Queen Empress by her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

January 19th.—The Battalion was inspected at its ordinary work by Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. W. Jacob, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Chief of the General Staff, who also presented medals. D Company were at the time doing Company training in camp, where they were inspected on the 30th instant.

February 2nd.—Major A. A. Soames, D.S.O., and Lieut. H. W. Nugent Head, M.C., joined the Battalion from England.

February 11th.—Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Warre, D.S.O., was appointed A.-A. and Q.-M.-G. 5th (Mhow) Division, and the Command of the Battalion was taken over by Major and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel B. J. Majendie, C.M.G., D.S.O.

February 27th, 28th, and March 1st.—Brig.-General S. R. Davidson, C.M.G., Commanding 5th (Mhow) Division, made his annual inspection. B Company were seen at musketry on the range. Headquarters and A Company were inspected on the 28th, and C Company were visited in camp on March 1st.

March 3rd.—The following extract appeared in the *London Gazette*, dated January 27th, 1920, among awards to returned prisoners of war. "The Military Cross, Lieut. W. H. E. Gott, 8rd Battalion K.R.R.C."

March 18th.—The following farewell order was issued by Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Warre, D.S.O., on relinquishing his Command of the Battalion:—

FAREWELL ORDER.

As the period of my Command ends officially to-day, I would like to take the opportunity of thanking Officers, N.C.O.'s, and Riflemen who, by hard work and playing the game, have assisted so ably in the reorganization of the Battalion which commenced in May, 1919, and in the training which followed. There is always something to be

done, and the saying that we can learn something every day is a very true one. What cannot fail to be noticed in the reorganized post-war Army is that it consists chiefly of men who are engaged for two, three or four years, and it might be argued that those who have taken on for such short periods might be content with what may be called "just to carry on." For instance, men may be reluctant to take the stripe which thrusts on them some responsibilities, when it may lead to very little and hardly give them time to show their worth in the two, three or four years; but unless there is a certainty of employment, unless there is an assured post at home or elsewhere, my advice to all is to re-engage. That all is well with the Battalion is without doubt. A successful standard in musketry has been attained; the hard-fought platoon football competition; the keenness in other games, and last, but not least, the record in the Inter-Regimental Boxing Tournament show that the heart is in the right place. The short service men have taken their places in these successfully, and it can be confidently expected that those who are in even for the shortest period will do all they can in the interest of the Battalion and the Regiment, so that when their time comes to break away they can do so with the sense of satisfaction in their minds that they have done their best and done it well.

I trust I may keep in touch with the Battalion for many a day, and my interest in the happenings of the Battalion in all ranks, individually and collectively, will never cease. I feel that I can look forward with confidence, not only to successors in sports and competitions of all sorts, but also to the manner in which the Battalion will acquit and prove itself if called upon for active service.

I would like all ranks of the Battalion to keep in their minds that this is not the only Battalion in the Regiment however keen they may be on it, and that whether at work or play a success for the Battalion is also a success for the Regiment, which has always "faced the music" under all circumstances.

I wish you all to-day, and in the future, the very best of good luck.

(Signed) H. C. WARRE, *Lieut.-Colonel*.

March 25th.—A draft of one sergeant and forty-seven other ranks arrived from England.

April 1st.—Eighteen women and nineteen children arrived from England.

March 3rd.—Annual Classification of Battalion Signallers. Twenty-four other ranks were tested, twenty-three qualifying as 1st Class, and one as 2nd Class. Inspecting Officer's remarks: "Excellent! A very well trained and efficient party of signallers."

April 9th.—The Battalion was inspected by the new Divisional Commander, Major-General Sir W. S. Delamain, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

April 14th.—A party of thirty-four other ranks proceeded to Mount Abu for a change of air, this party included a large proportion of boys, whose loss was much felt in the Band, as they remained at Mount Abu all the hot weather.

May 1st.—Five officers and five N.C.O.'s of the 81st Squadron R.A.F. were attached to the Battalion for a month for instructional purposes.

May 8th.—The Battalion took part in a Station Ceremonial Parade. The salute was taken by the Divisional Commander.

May 21st.—A draft of fifteen other ranks arrived from England.

June 1st.—A further five officers from the 81st Squadron R.A.F. were attached for one month.

June 3rd.—The following telegrams were exchanged on the occasion of His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday.

To His Majesty:—

"Loyal and respectful good wishes on the occasion of His Majesty's Birthday from all ranks Third Sixtieth Rifles."

From His Majesty:—

"It has given me as Colonel-in-Chief much pleasure to receive your loyal message and heartily thank all ranks."

June 5th.—The Battalion took part in a Ceremonial Parade in Honour of the King's Birthday. The following were presented with medals by the Divisional Commander:—

8148 Sergt. F. Tuck, Italian Bronze Medal for Valour.
202658 Rfn. S. Gulliver, Military Medal.

June 10th.—Two W.O.'s and three N.C.O.'s of the 2/2nd Gurkhas arrived from Dehra Dun for attachment to the Battalion. These W.O.'s and N.C.O.'s were sent by the 2nd Gurkhas to renew the liaison between the two Regiments, which had been interrupted by the War, and to refresh their memories as regards rifle drill and the customs of the Regiment. They stayed for twelve days, and everybody was much struck by their smart appearance and friendliness.

About this period the Dramatic Society produced a very successful musical comedy, called "A Soldier Bold." The whole performance was organised by the Bandmaster, who is specially to be congratulated, as this was the second time he had produced this play, the first time being at Dagshai in 1911.

June 23rd.—An examination for certificates of education took place. This was the first since 1914 and also the first under the new Education Scheme. Twenty-three N.C.O.'s and Riflemen obtained 2nd Class Certificates and fifteen obtained 3rd Class Certificates.

June 29th.—Major F. V. Yeats Brown joined the Battalion from England, and assumed duty as Second in Command.

June 30th.—Lieut. T. H. Powell joined the Battalion from England.

July 15th.—Major F. V. Yeats Brown, Major H. C. Ponsonby, D.S.O., M.C., and Lieut. C. B. Lee Steere proceeded to Abbottabad to attend the School of Mountain Warfare.

July 26th.—Captain E. H. Barker, D.S.O., M.C., joined the Battalion from England, and assumed command of A Company.

July 28th.—In order to assist families in furnishing quarters, pending the revised scale of furniture for married families, a family allowance of Rs. 6 per month was instituted with effect from June 1st, 1920.

August 20th.—Major F. V. Yeats Brown took over command of the Battalion from Colonel Majendie, who went on leave to Kashmir.

August 21st.—Captain Barker and Lieut. Garton proceeded to the School of Mountain Warfare at Abbottabad.

August 25th.—At an Examination for Certificates of Education twenty-eight 2nd Class and thirty-two 3rd Class Certificates were awarded.

September 10th.—Major-General Sir W. Knight, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., Major-General in Charge Administration Southern Command, inspected all Regimental Institutes.

September 18th.—The following letter was received from Lieut.-General Sir W. Delamain, Commanding 5th (Mhow) Division :—

“ Flagstaff House,
“ Mhow.

“ My Dear Yeats Brown,

“ I write to congratulate your Battalion on its great success at the Boxing Tournament at Mussoorie.

“ It must be a great pleasure to you all to see your team reaping the reward of their hard work and training.

“ Yours sincerely,

“ W. S. DELAMAIN.”

September 15th.—The following messages were exchanged on the anniversary of the fall of Delhi, 1857 :—

“ From 2nd Ghurkha Rifles.

“ Delhi Day Greetings from all ranks 2nd Gurkhas.”

“ To 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

“ Many thanks for your wire. All ranks reciprocate good wishes and thank you for trouble taken over our boxing team.”

October 8th.—Captain and Adjutant E. R. H. Herbert proceeded to Bombay *en route* for Mesopotamia to take up appointment as Staff Captain.

October 19th.—Band and Buglers and D Company, made up to strength with details of other Companies, proceeded to Nagpur to furnish a Guard of Honour and Government House Guard during the visit of H.E. The Viceroy. The following letter was afterwards received from the Military Secretary :—

“ Viceroy's Camp,

“ October 24th, 1920.

“ My dear Colonel Majendie,

“ I am desired by the Viceroy to thank you for having so kindly placed the services of your Band at Sir Frank Sly's disposal in connection with the Viceroy's visit to

Nagpur, and to add that His Excellency was very pleased with the Guard of Honour and Guard over Government House, which were furnished by the Regiment under your Command.

“Yours very sincerely,

“R. VERNEY.”

October 20th.—Colonel Majendie returned from leave.

November 2nd.—On the reorganization of the Commands in India the 5th (Mhow) Division, in which the Battalion was serving, became the Central Provinces District.

November 5th.—Brig.-General F. V. Marshall, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Director of Military Training, visited the Battalion.

November 6th.—The detachment at Indore was done away with. This detachment had been found by Companies monthly since the arrival of the Battalion at Mhow. At the same time the Battalion was ordered to find a detachment at Neemuch in relief of the Worcestershire Regiment, which had gone out of the Division on the formation of the Central Provinces District. This detachment was found temporarily by two platoons of C Company, who were relieved by B Company on November 18th.

November 7th.—Lieut. T. H. Powell proceeded to Quetta for employment with the Indian Ordnance Department.

November 11th.—Armistice Day was observed under orders of the Commander-in-Chief. A gun was fired at 11.00 hours, Guards turned out, and all troops remained at attention for two minutes.

November 19th.—The new system of Army Numbers was taken into use in accordance with A. O. 888 of 1920.

November 22nd.—2nd Lieuts. D. Robertson, M. C. Frye, and G. R. Garraway, of the Unattached List, Indian Army, arrived from England for attachment to the Battalion.

November 27th.—Captain C. H. Reynard and Captain R. Fitton, M.C., embarked at Bombay for England, Captain Reynard for a tour of duty at the Rifle Depot, Captain Fitton to be placed on the retired list, having attained the age limit.

Lieut. R. D. Chenevix Trench was appointed Supervising Officer, Physical Training, Central Provinces District.

December 28th.—147 N.C.O.'s and Riflemen (two-year men) proceeded to Bombay for passage to England on completion of their two-year engagement.

Although the terms of extension of service were widely circulated, out of nearly 250 two-year men only ten came forward for re-engagement. Out of this number two men extended for normal periods, the remaining eight taking on for one year only.

At the conclusion of the year all Companies had completed Musketry and A Company had completed Company Training.

BOXING

The outstanding feature of our first year in India has been the success of the Battalion Boxing Team in the All India Tournaments at Poona and Mussoorie. Interest in boxing was first raised in this Battalion by the Competition which was held on the *City of Sparta* on the voyage out. This has already been recorded in the *Chronicle*, so there is no need to enlarge upon it here. Soon after our arrival in India we received a prospectus of the Inter-Regimental Tournament to be held at Poona at the end of January and beginning of February, and decided to enter a team. This Competition was for teams of sixteen from any unit in India. A unit could send any number of men to compete in the Individual Competitions, but only sixteen could count in the team, which had to be nominated beforehand.

In order to select a team a Novices' Competition was held in the Battalion early in January. All those who had particularly distinguished themselves on the ship were barred. The Competition lasted two days, fighting taking place both in the afternoons and evenings. There were a fairly large number of entries and some very good fights. The results of the Finals were as follows:—

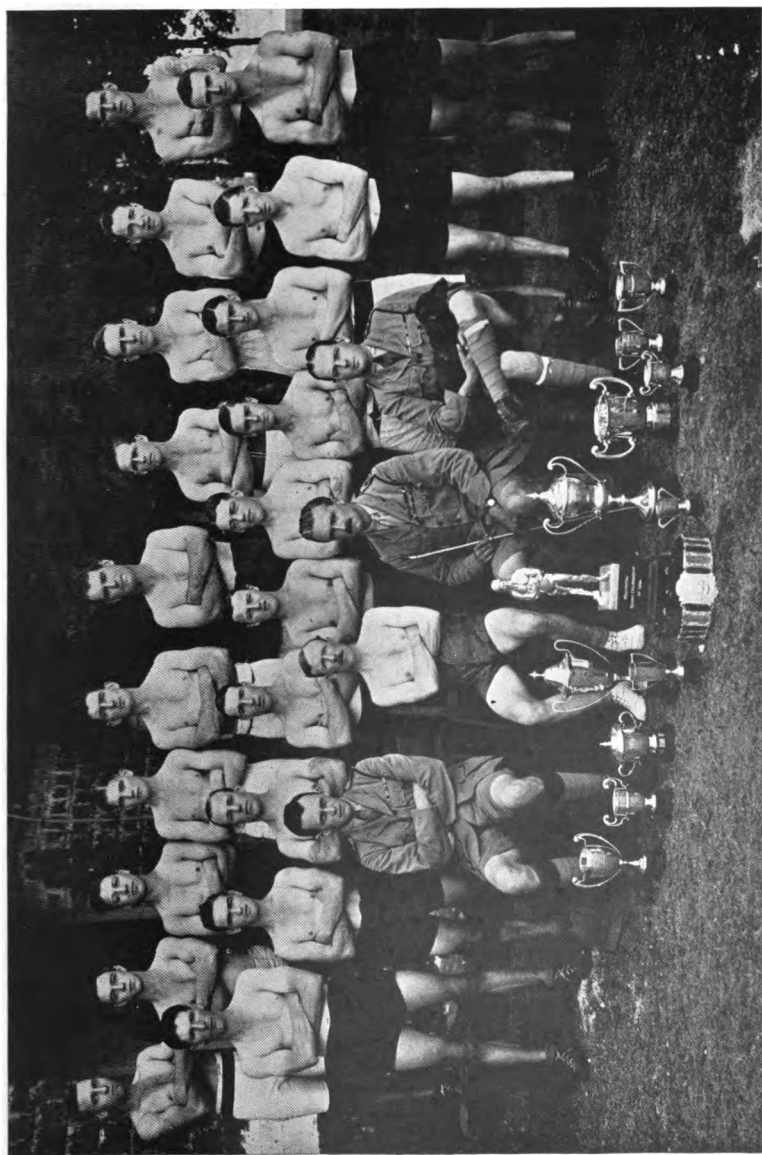
Bantam Weights.—Rfn. Burge knocked out Rfn. Whittaker in the second round.

Feather Weights.—By a strange coincidence, Rfn. Smith, 08, defeated Rfn. Smith, 04, knocking him out in the second round with a nasty blow on the "Adam's apple."

Light Weights.—Rfn. Williams beat Rfn. Ayling, who retired in the first round.

Welter Weights.—Rfn. Limmer knocked out Rfn. Norton in the first round.

Middle Weights.—Rfn. Lyttle knocked out Rfn. Lea in the first round.



3RD BATTALION BOXING TEAM.

Back Row—Rfn. Linmer, Rfn. Eyles, L.-Corpl. Gilbert, Rfn. Whittaker, Rfn. Brown, Rfn. Boyd, L.-Corpl. Barber, Rfn. Crafer, Rfn. White, L.-Corpl. O'Dell.
2nd Row—Corpl. Nash, L.-Corpl. Turner, L.-Corpl. Smith, Rfn. Carter, L.-Corpl. Veitch, L.-Corpl. Wilkinson, Rfn. Bennett, Corpl. Kenelly, Rfn. Burge, Rfn. Lea.
Front Row—Lieut. Hare (Actg. Adj.), Sergt. McCarthy, Lieut.-Colonel Majendie, Capt. Ireland.

The following were unavoidably absent from the photo :—L. Corpls. Williams, Symonds, Neck, Rfn. Lytle, Watts, Adlington.

The following gave exhibitions of sparring:—

Sergt. McCarthy	v.	Rfn. Veitch.
Capt. Ireland	v.	Corpl. Nash.
Rfn. Wilkinson	v.	Rfn. Adlington.

The following team was then selected to represent the Battalion at Poona:—

Sergt. McCarthy.	Rfn. Limmer.	Rfn. Veitch.
Corpl. Nash.	„ Whittaker.	„ Smith.
„ Butterworth.	„ Brown.	„ Williams.
L.-Corpl. McKeown.	„ Greetham.	„ Lyttle.
Rfn. Adlington.	„ Burge.	„ Lea.*
L.-Corpl. Archer.	„ Wilkinson.	

* Spare man.

Captain Ireland had been anxious to go and compete in the Officers' Middle Weights, but owing to a sprained ankle he was unfortunately not able to get into training in time. Owing to the large number of entries the Tournament was prolonged, and it was not till near the end of February that we heard our team had been successful in winning the Inter-Regimental Trophy. This Trophy remains in the possession of the unit for one year and there is also a Silver Cup, which is retained by the winning team. The best individual performance was that of Wilkinson, who won the Welter Weight Championship Belt with a Cup and Gold Medal. Several other members of the team did very well, and Brown, Adlington, Williams and Limmer all received good losers' prizes. These results were very satisfactory, considering the short time which the Battalion had been in the country, and a great deal of the credit is due to Captain Ireland and Sergt. McCarthy, for their efforts in getting up and training the team.

Some time in May the conditions were received of an Open Tournament, to be held at Mussoorie in the beginning of September. This was the first year this Tournament had been held. A Challenge Cup was presented by the Mussoorie Development Company for the winning team, and there were Challenge Cups for each weight, besides the usual prizes. Teams were unlimited, so it became a matter of finding out all the boxers in the Battalion and sending as many as the financial situation would permit. Mussoorie is unfortunately a long way from Mhow, and the expense of sending a team there and maintaining them for ten days or a fortnight was bound to be considerable.

Another Novices' Competition was held on the 2nd, 8rd and 4th of August. Entries were very good and the fighting was excellent. Altogether this was one of the most successful shows ever held in the Battalion. Where there were so many fights it is impossible to describe them all in detail, but the following were the winners and runners-up of the different weights:—

<i>Weight.</i>	<i>Winner.</i>	<i>Runner-up.</i>
<i>Bantam</i> ... Rfn. Watts, C Coy. ...	Rfn. Barnes, A Coy.	
<i>Feather</i> ... „ Whittaker, C Coy. ...	„ Smith, 04, C Coy.	
<i>Light</i> ... „ Madden, C Coy. ...	„ Crafer, C Coy.	
<i>Welter</i> ... „ O'Dell, D Coy. ...	L.-Corpl. Barber, B Coy.	
<i>Middle</i> ... „ White, B Coy. ...	Rfn. Price, D Coy.	

The Novices' Challenge Cup, presented by Major Soames, was easily won by C Company. The following special 6-round contests were fought:—

On the first night.

Bantam Weight.—L.-Corpl. Veitch v. Rfn. Burge. Won by Burge.

On the Final night.

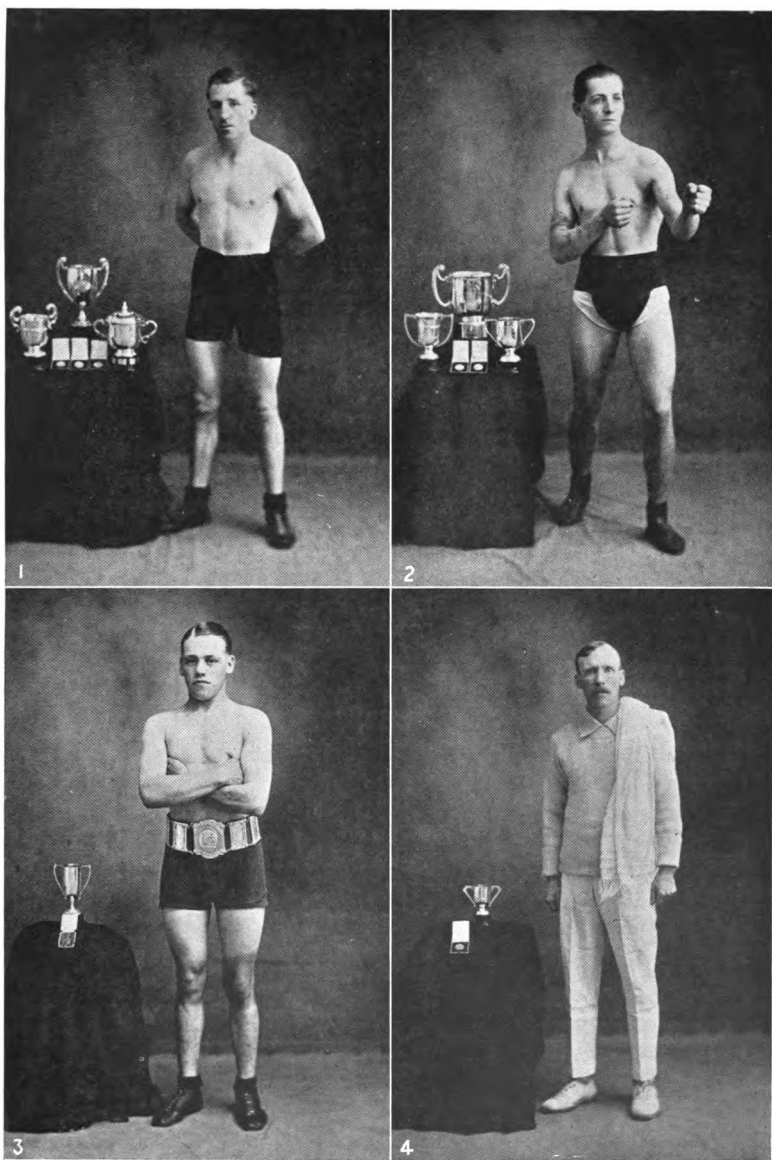
Light Weight.—L.-Corpl. Williams v. Rfn. Eyles. Won by Williams.

Welter Weight.—L.-Corpl. Neck v. Rfn. Limmer. Won by Neck.

Catch Weight.—Rfn. Boyd v. Rfn. Brown. Won by Brown.

All three contests on the final night were real good fights. They all went the full six rounds and in each case the issue was more or less in doubt up to the last minute. Wilkinson and Adlington also gave their 8-round exhibition spar, which is now always a popular feature of these shows. Last but not least, there was a special 8-round contest on the final night between the brothers George and Ernest Gilmore, the sons of Sergt.-Bugler Gilmore, aged 10 and 8 respectively. These boys fought two two and one three-minute rounds with 4-oz. gloves and showed a remarkable knowledge of the science of boxing. In fact they knew a good deal more about it than a lot of the novices. The house was full every night, the "Gate" amounting to nearly 1000 rupees, which went a long way towards the expenses of the Mussoorie Team.

In the end we were able to send a team of twenty-seven to Mussoorie, one man, Burge, being entered for two weights. The team was as follows:—



1 — RIFLEMAN R. BURGE,
Winner Fly Weight Championship of India, All-India Tournament, Mussoorie, September, 1920.

2.—L.-CORPL. A. WILLIAMS,
Winner Light Weight Championship of India, All-India Tournament, Mussoorie, September, 1920.

3.—L.-CORPL. J. WILKINSON,
Winner Welter Weight Championship of India, Inter-Regimental Tournament, Poona, January, 1920.

4.—SERGT. J. MCCARTHY,
Trainer of Boxing Team, 3rd Bn. K.R.R.C., Winners of Open Tournaments, Poona and Mussoorie, 1920.

Sergt. McCarthy.	L.-Corpl. Wilkinson.	Rfn. Crafer.
Corpl. Nash.	" Williams.	" White.
" Kenneally.	" Simmons.	" Carter.
L.-Corpl. Gilbert.	" Neck.	" Bennett.
" Barber.	Rfn. Limmer.	" Burge.
" O'Dell.	" Eyles.	" Lea.
" Turner.	" Whitaker.	" Lyttle.
" Veitch.	" Brown.	" Watts.
" Smith, 08.	" Boyd.	" Adlington.

The team arrived at Mussoorie on August 31st, and the Tournament started on September 2nd. Our team established a substantial lead in the first round and from then on nobody looked like overtaking us. Finally, we came away with nine Cups and one Medal, as follows:—

Unit Challenge Cup.—8rd Bn. K.R.R.C. ... 110½ Points.

Next Team.—1st Bn. The Black Watch ... 72 "

Rfn. Burge.—Fly Weight Challenge Cup.

Fly Weight Individual Cup.

Cup for Individual scoring the highest number of points for his team.

Burge won this easily, as, besides winning the Fly Weight, he reached the fourth round in the Bantams. At this stage he had unfortunately to retire in order to avoid having to fight four fights on one day.

L.-Corpl. Williams.—Light Weight Challenge Cup.

Light Weight Individual Cup.

Cup for Individual scoring second highest number of points for his Unit.

Rfn. Eyles.—Runner-up in Light Weights.

Sergt. McCarthy.—Cup for Training Winning Team.

L.-Corpl. Wilkinson.—Medal for reaching Semi-Finals of Welter Weights.

Wilkinson was unfortunately defeated in the Semi-Final by Pte. Harrison of The Black Watch, the ultimate winner.

Where so many fights were worthy of being described, it is impossible to go into details, but two points may be especially noted. Firstly, we obtained seven extra half points for good losers, and these points were not lightly awarded. Secondly, whenever our men came up against each other, although in most cases the result was almost a foregone conclusion, the loser put up a really good fight and got his point for the team. This happened five times; four times the fight ended in a knock-out, and the fifth was the final between Williams and Eyles, which was one of the best fights of the Tournament. Altogether the fighting was clean and hard throughout and every man did his level best for the Battalion.

The boxers got a great reception on their return from Mussoorie. A motor lorry was waiting at the station, which brought them up to Barracks, where they were met by the Band and Buglers. They then went straight to dinner, which had been provided for them in the Canteen. On the three following nights they were entertained successively by the Sergeants, at a Whist Drive in the Regimental Library, and by the Corporals.

A Special Tournament was held on November the 20th, at the end of a Mhow week, with the primary object of raising funds for the Sports Club. The following 6-round contests were fought:—

L.-Corpl. O'Dell v. L.-Corpl. Barber.

This was a very even fight, and went the full 6 rounds. Barber just won on points.

L.-Corpl. Smith, '08 v. L.-Corpl. Shipp.

This was a good hard fight. Smith won with a knockout in the fourth round.

Rfn. Burge v. L.-Corpl. Veitch.

A fairly easy victory for Burge, who knocked his man out in the third round.

Rfn. Limmer v. L.-Corpl. Gilbert.

Gilbert was knocked out in the second round.

L.-Corpl. Wilkinson v. L.-Corpl. Harrison, 1st Bn. Black Watch.

This was the "star" turn of the evening, and had been eagerly looked forward to on account of Harrison's victory at Mussoorie. It turned out a first-rate fight. Harrison had slightly the better of the first three rounds, but after that Wilkinson began to wear him down, and finally succeeded in knocking him out in the fifth round.

L.-Corpl. Simmons v. Rfn. Whittaker.

These two had met at Mussoorie, when Simmons won with a knockout in the first round. This time it was a hard and even fight, and lasted the whole six rounds. The judges disagreed, and the referee gave it a draw.

Corpl. Nash v. Rfn. Lea.

Lea was knocked out in the third round.

Rfn. White v. Corpl. Kenneally.

This was an easy victory for White, as Corpl. Kenneally went down for the count in the first round.

So ends a successful year. We have been lucky in only losing two of the boxers, L.-Corpl. Veitch and Rifleman White, with the two-year men, so start the new year with every hope of continuing our successes.

FOOTBALL

The following is a short account of the more important events in the football line, which have taken place since the arrival of the Battalion in India. Soon after our arrival at Mhow a Platoon Tournament was started. Unfortunately, A Company were not able to compete, as they were on detachment at Indore when the Tournament started, but the other twelve platoons all entered teams. The Tournament was played on the "knock-out" system, but in spite of this it lasted some time. The best game was in the Semi-Final between No. 6 and 18 Platoons. These teams had to play four times before they could arrive at a decision. The third re-play it had been decided in desperation that if they were still all square they should play an extra twenty minutes, scoring corners. Fortunately these extreme measures were not required, as No. 6 succeeded in beating No. 18, 2—0. This left No. 6 and 7 in the Final, which was just won by No. 6 after one re-play.

Matches for the Inter-Company Cup were started in March. It was decided to play this on the American system, each Company playing every other Company twice, scoring two points for a win and one for a draw. The final result was that A and B Companies tied with 10 points each, having both beaten C and D Companies twice, and in the two matches against each other having each one win to their credit. A meeting of the Sports Committee, less the representatives of A and B Companies, was then held to decide whether they should play off, or whether the Cup should be given on the goal average. It was decided that they should play one final match, and this took place on the Square, with most of the Battalion looking on. It was an excellent game and resulted in a win for B Company by 1—0. The deciding goal was scored not long before time, A Company's goalkeeper making a mistake and hesitating to come out till it was too late.

The Station Knock-out Tournament, which was open to Companies and equivalent Units, was begun in May.

The action of the Signal Company in entering a team

was a truly sporting effort, as they had at the time only eleven white men in the Unit. The result was as follows:—

A Coy., 8rd K.R.R.C., v. 10th Battery, R.F.A.	10th Battery, R.F.A. (2-0)	} Div. H.Q. (1-0)	} D Coy. (8-2).	
14th Div. Signal Coy. v. Div. H.Q.	Div. H.Q. (Signal Coy. scratched)			
B Coy., 8rd K.R.R.C., v. 81st Squad., R.F.A.	B Coy. (1-0)			} D Coy. (1-0)
C Coy., 8rd K.R.R.C., v. D Coy., 8rd K.R.R.C.	D Coy. (1-0)			

Some very good games were seen. The match between B Company and the R.A.F. and the Final between B Company and the Divisional Headquarters had both to be re-played.

About September 1st the Football Team went up to Simla to take part in the Durand Football Competition. This did not start till the beginning of October, but the team went up early so that they might have plenty of opportunity of practising together. This had been difficult at Mhow owing to the lack of suitable opponents. As a result of this practice the team must have improved considerably during September, as they did distinctly better in the Tournament than their previous form had led us to expect. In the first round we drew a Bye and in the second round we met the Simla Friends, a team of Native Clerks, whom we defeated fairly easily, 3—0. In the third round we met the 2nd Battalion Scottish Rifles, who defeated us 2—1 after a very level game. The game was close and exciting throughout. Just before time the Scottish Rifles were awarded a penalty for a quite accidental "hands" and were lucky enough to score the deciding goal. They afterwards got as far as the Final, when they were beaten by the 1st Battalion The Black Watch after a good game.

Since October there has been very little football. The 17th Brigade R.F.A. and the 81st Squadron R.A.F. had both left the Station, and up to the end of the year there was practically nobody to play matches against. Now that the 7th Hussars and 23rd Brigade R.F.A. have arrived things are looking up, and early in the New Year the Station Knock-out Tournament is being played again. The Platoon Tournament is also being played again, but owing to the



WINNERS OF THE KING GEORGE'S CUP.

Back Row—C. S. M. Buchanan, Instr. of M., Lieut. and Act. Adj. J. F. Hare, Lieut. W. H. E. Gott, M.C., Lieut. S. C. F. De Salis, 2nd Lieut. C. M. Grenville Grey.
Front Row—Capt. E. H. Barker, D.S.O., M.C., Lieut.-Col. B. J. Majendie, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.C. Bn., Capt. R. P. G. Ireland, M.C.
 The following members of the Team could not be included in the photograph:—Major H. C. Ponsonby, D.S.O., M.C., Lieut. G. C. Ashburner, Lieut. J. R. N. Garton, Lieut. P. G. Bower.

small numbers, due to the departure of the two-year men, it is being played for this year by half Companies.

MUSKETRY

The following is a summary of the Musketry Results for the years 1919-20 and 1920-21:—

Order of Merit	Coy. Average	Coy. Shot	Bn. Classification			
B Coy. ...	97.7	C.-S.-M. Buchanan .	} M.	1st	2nd	3rd
C „ ...	97.3	L.-Corpl. Madden .		54	309	156
D „ ...	96.9	„ Rigby .		44		
Casuals ...	94.9					

Battalion Average—96.7.

Best Shot of W.O.'s and Sergeants—C.-S.-M. Buchanan.

Best Shot of Corporals and Riflemen—L.-Corpl. Rigby.

N.B.—A Company's average is not shown. They fired hurriedly at Aldershot before we left and the records were not kept. This was the war-time course, which was certainly easier than the pre-war course, but considering the short service of the majority of the Battalion, this does not compare too badly with the Battalion average for the year 1918-14, which was 110.4.

On the other hand, the new course, which was fired for the year 1920-21, is undoubtedly harder than the pre-war course, as is shown by the number of old soldiers who have lost their marksman's badges. Rumours have been heard of Battalions in India who have got no marksmen at all, so perhaps our results are as good as can be expected, but we hope to do better next year.

Order of Merit	Coy. Average	Coy. Shot	Bn. Classification			
D Coy. ...	86.7	Sergt.-Bugler Gilmore	} M.	1st	2nd	3rd
A „ ...	83.9	Rfn. S. Smith .		6	171	264
B „ ...	80.3	Major H. C. Ponsonby,		116		
C „ ...	76.4	D.S.O., M.C. Rfn. J. Slater				

Battalion Average—82.6. (The Casuals have not yet fired.)

Best Shot of W.O.'s and Sergeants—Sergt.-Bugler Gilmore.

Best Shot of Corporals and Riflemen—Rfn. S. Smith.

The Battalion entered and fired the following A.R.A. Competitions this year:—

The Queen Victoria Cup.	The Company Match.
The King George Cup.	The Hopton Cup.
The Duke of Connaught Cup.	The Army Championship
	(India).

We won the King George Cup and the Army Championship (India), our representative being Sergt.-Bugler Gilmore: a fine performance.

We also entered for the First Army Cup, but we were unable to fire for it owing to Range difficulties. We entered for the Lewis Gun Match, which will be fired off at the Battalion Rifle Meeting, which it is hoped to hold in February.

Major Ponsonby, D.S.O., M.C., and Lieut. Hare entered for the Revolver Cup. We do not yet know the results, but the scores on the whole were indifferent, with the exception of those of the Army Championship. Our two representatives for this Competition were C.-S.-M. Buchanan and Sergt.-Bugler Gilmore, who shot very well indeed. The scores were as follows:—

Practice	Gilmore	Buchanan	H.P.S.
1. 200 Yards Snapshooting, Fig. 4, 10 rounds in 10 minutes	27	30	30
2. 300 Yards Rapid, 2nd Class Fig., 5 rounds in 30 seconds	17	18	20
3. 600 Yards to 100 Yards, Fire and Movement, 10 rounds, Figs. 2 and 3, 100 yards in 45 seconds	30	24	30
4. 600 Yards Application, 1st Class Fig.	18	18	20
Totals	92	90	100

MISCELLANEOUS

The Inter-Company Athletic Sports were held last winter on December 4th, 1919, but, as they have not been previously recorded in the *Chronicle*, the results are given here:—

Tug of War	C Company.
100 Yards	L.-Corpl. Roberts.
220 Yards	L.-Corpl. Roberts.
440 Yards	L.-Corpl. Roberts.
One Mile	Rfn. Jones.
Three Miles	Sergt. Smith.
Relay Race	C Company.
Veterans' Race	L.-Corpl. Schulen.
Half-Mile	L.-Corpl. King.

CHALLENGE SHIELD.

C Company	35 Points.	D Company	7 Points.
A	12	B	2

A Company were somewhat unlucky, because, being on detachment at Indore, they received no warning till



SERGEANT-BUGLER GILMORE,
Winner of the Army Championship (India) 1920.

two days before the Sports, so had no opportunities of training. The Sports are to be held this year on January 20th, and a close fight between A and C Companies is expected.

A Company Hockey Tournament was started in the spring on the same lines as the Football, *i.e.*, everybody played everybody else twice. Comparatively few men had played before coming to India, but since our arrival all Companies had taken it up and some men had got very keen. Unfortunately the Tournament was not finished before the rains. It was continued at the first break, but had become so long drawn out that people had rather lost interest. The Cup went to A Company, who scored four wins and two draws, once with B and once with C Company, but were never beaten.

Towards the end of August the Battalion Cross-Country Run took place. There was a Cup for the first man home, and Companies were allowed to enter as many men as they liked, the first eight home to count for the Company team. The course was about five and a half miles over rather rough and stony country up to the last two miles, which was along a road. The result was an easy win for A Company, whose eighth man finished thirteenth. The points were as follows:—

A Company, 59; C Company, 184; B Company, 150; D Company, 197. The first three men home were Rifleman Jones, A Company; Rifleman Le Luyer, A Company, and Rifleman Brown, C Company.

In November Riflemen Jones and Le Luyer went to Bombay to compete in the Marathon Race at the All India Sports Meeting. Jones finished third and Le Luyer second, one minute behind the winner. This was a remarkably fine performance, as the race was won by Chagule, who had just returned from representing India in the Marathon Race at the Olympic Games. We hope to send a team to Bombay this year.

POLO, 1920

In March a Polo Tournament was held at Mhow for the Dhar Cup—four Chukkers under I.P.A. Handicap

Rules. As only four teams entered it was played under American Rules.

On the first day the Battalion team, consisting of Captain C. H. Reynard, No. 1; Lieut.-Colonel Majendie, No. 2; Captain R. G. Ireland, No. 3; Major A. A. Soames, back, defeated a team from the Machine Gun School, captained by Lieut.-Colonel Howson, 4th Cavalry (2-0). The teams started level, as the only players who were handicapped were Major Soames and Lieut.-Colonel Howson, both at 3 points.

On the second day we played a team from Indore, consisting of Captain Fraser-Tytler and three native officers, who totalled 7 points. They had to give us a start of 2 goals, and the final result was 4 to 2 in our favour.

A strong team selected by the Rajah of Alirajpur, consisting of himself and three native officers from Rutlam, had also beaten the Machine Gun School and Indore on the first two days, but by a wider margin than ourselves, and we had not much hope of winning the Cup when we met them on the final day. We were outclassed in combination and ponies and were beaten 8-1. For his good play in this Tournament Captain Ireland's handicap was increased from 0-1. Major Yeats Brown, who had been Captain of the 3rd Battalion team in 1913, arrived in July and took over Secretaryship of the Battalion Polo from Major Soames, who was also Secretary of the Garrison Polo, and Captain Barker joined the Battalion from South Russia.

In November there was a Handicap Tournament for the Mhow Polo Cup, the conditions being similar to those in March, and the Battalion entered two teams. A Team consisted of Captain Barker, No. 1, Handicap 1; Captain Ireland, No. 2, Handicap 2; Major Yeats Brown, No. 3, Handicap 3; and Major Soames, back, Handicap 3. B Team consisted of 2nd Lieut. Barker, No. 1; Lieut.-Colonel Majendie, No. 2; 2nd Lieut. Grenville Grey, No. 3; and Lieut. Lee Steere, back. As only two other teams entered it was again played on the American system, and the A Team won all three matches, the hardest game being against the 89th C.I.H. Depot Team, to whom they had to give 2 goals start, and whom they beat after a very

hard match by 4-3. The B Team, though they failed to win a match, showed promise of better things in the future.

The Battalion has just won back the Dhar Cup with a team consisting of 2nd Lieut. Grenville Grey, 2nd Lieut. Barker, Lieut.-Colonel Majendie, and Major Soames. Now all are practising hard for the Infantry Cup in February.

Other keen players in the Battalion are:—Lieuts. Hare, Gott, Nugent-Head, Paine, Domville, 2nd Lieuts. Frye and Garraway, attached from the Indian Army.

REGIMENTAL RECORDS

4th BATTALION THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS

On January 1st the Battalion was at Belgaum. There was no idea of any move, and for the first four months of the year the Battalion led a peaceful existence.

Belgaum was voted an excellent Station in every way, and after the constant moves of the previous year we all hoped to be there some time. On February 5th the Battalion was inspected by the G.O.C. Poona Division (Lieut.-General Sir W. Marshall, who had been the Divisional Commander in 1916 in Macedonia), and he presented a number of Medals to N.C.O.'s and Riflemen.

On April 27th Lieut.-Colonel Rennie handed over command of the Battalion to Major C. H. N. Seymour and proceeded home on leave pending retirement.

On April 28th we heard rumours from the railway authorities that we were shortly moving to Quetta. These were not believed, but on April 30th the Battalion was warned to prepare for an immediate move to Quetta for field service.

A depot was formed of about 200 other ranks, under Major G. M. Atkinson, D.S.O., and on May 5th the remainder of the Battalion moved in five trains to Poona, which was reached next day. Here a change was made to three trains on the Broad Gauge and the journey continued through Delhi, crossing the Sind Desert in a temperature of 115 degrees in the shade, and arriving in Quetta early on May 10th. The operations in view, whatever they may have been, did not take place, and the Battalion found itself at Quetta all the summer on field service scale of kit, with neither sports gear nor ponies. The authorities did not decide until the end of September that the Battalion was to be permanently stationed at Quetta, and the depot with all the baggage did not arrive from Belgaum until the middle of November.

During May and June the Battalion was in The Rifle Brigade Barracks (The Rifle Brigade being up at Chaman),

but in the first week of July moved out into camp on the Sibi Road, three miles from the town. Here the Battalion remained for the two hottest months of the year, a very trying time, owing to the flies and the dust for which Quetta is infamous.

On September 3rd, at the Quetta Divisional Horse Show, the Battalion won the competition for the best pair of Pack Mules.

Early in September the 1st K.O.Y.L.I. were ordered from Quetta to Mesopotamia and the Battalion took over their Barracks, which were by far the best in the Station.

There was still some idea of a move to Lucknow in the cold weather, but all hopes of that were soon disappointed and we settled down for the winter at Quetta.

In October a Divisional Rifle Meeting was held, at which the Battalion won all three team events open to British troops, and after the arrival of the depot a Battalion Rifle Meeting took place.

Nothing much else of interest happened during the last three months of the year, and the rigours of the Quetta winter, about which we had heard so much, proved, at any rate this year, much exaggerated.

On October 27th Lieut.-Colonel Sir Hereward Wake was appointed from the 1st Battalion to command the 4th Battalion in place of Lieut.-Colonel Rennie.

**NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN WITH THE 4TH BATTALION
THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS DURING 1920.**

Rank and Name	Date of joining	Date off Strength
Lieut.-Col. G. A. P. Rennie, C.M.G., D.S.O.	...	27/10/20
" Sir Hereward Wake, Bart.,		
C.M.G., D.S.O.	...	...
Major C. H. N. Seymour, D.S.O.	...	...
" M. L. S. Clements	...	...
" A. P. Evans, D.S.O.	31/8/20	
" G. M. Atkinson, D.S.O.	20/4/20	
Capt. (Bt. Major) Sir J. V. E. Lees, D.S.O., M.C.	...	28/11/20
" H. O. Curtis, D.S.O., M.C.	...	...
Capt. E. D. Shafto	...	...
" G. S. Oxley, M.C.	...	...
" G. F. H. Hayhurst-France, D.S.O., M.C.	7/8/20	
" T. J. Jones, M.B.E.	...	...
" M. L. Buller, M.C.	...	...

	Rank and Name	Date of joining	Date off Strength
Lieut.	E. A. B. Miller, M.C.	...	...
"	H. C. H. Illingworth, M.C.	...	11/9 20
"	J. E. M. Skinner	...	...
"	E. W. Fane de Salis, M.C.	7/3/20	...
"	G. K. Wells, D.S.O., M.C.	...	...
"	B. V. Cherry, M.C.	...	14/10/20
"	Hon. J. C. C. Jervis, M.C.	7/3/20	...
"	E. R. Vickers, D.C.M., M.M.	...	...
"	A. C. Wright	...	...
"	J. N. Cheney	...	...
"	J. W. S. Maclure	3/4/20	...
"	R. Jacomb-Hood	...	...
"	R. G. Coulson	3/4/20	...
2nd Lieut.	T. Fetherstonhaugh	...	...
"	O. St. G. P. Nugent	...	...
"	G. E. R. C. Osborne	...	...
"	O. S. Owen	3/4/20	...

ATTACHED.

Capt.	J. A. Ferguson, 5th Bn. Royal Ulster Rifles	3/4/20	...
2nd Lieut.	R. H. Stokes, Indian Army Un-attached List	21/11/20	...
2nd Lieut.	R. L. Lund, Indian Army Un-attached List	21/11/20	...

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS OF OFFICERS, ETC.

April 27th.—Lieut.-Col. G. A. P. Rennie, C.M.G., D.S.O., proceeded on seven months leave to the United Kingdom pending retirement, Major C. H. N. Seymour, D.S.O., taking over temporary Command.

May 18th.—Lieut. G. K. Wells, D.S.O., M.C., proceeded to Rawal Pindi for employment in the Ordnance.

June 7th.—Capt. and Bt. Major Sir J. W. E. Lees, Bart., D.S.O., M.C., granted eight months leave out of India. Posted to Rifle Depot and struck off strength November 28th.

June 22nd.—Lieut. E. R. Vickers, D.C.M., M.M., appointed Staff Captain, Bareilly Brigade, and Seconded.

June 22nd.—Lieut. A. C. Wright, appointed Station Staff Officer, Belgaum.

July 2nd.—Major M. L. S. Clements granted eight months leave *ex* India.

August 1st.—Lieut. E. W. Fane de Salis, M.C., granted eight months leave *ex* India.

August 24th.—Lieut. E. A. B. Miller, M.C., to be Adjutant, dated April 28th, 1919.

September 11th.—Lieut. H. C. H. Illingworth, M.C., appointed A.D.C. to the Personal Staff of H.E. The Viceroy and Governor-General, and Seconded.

October 1st.—2nd Lieut. T. Fetherstonhaugh, granted eight months leave *ex* India.

October 14th.—Lieut. B. V. Cherry, M.C., transferred to Home Establishment on recommendation of a Medical Board, and struck off strength.

October 27th.—Lieut.-Col. G. A. P. Rennie, C.M.G., D.S.O., permitted to retire with effect from October 27th, 1920. Major (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) Sir H. Wake, Bart., C.M.G., D.S.O., posted to Command the Battalion *vice* Lieut.-Col. G. A. P. Rennie, C.M.G., D.S.O.

October 24th.—2nd Lieut. R. Jacomb-Hood promoted Lieutenant.

February 21st, 1920.—2nd Lieut. R. G. Coulson promoted Lieutenant.

HONOURS AND AWARDS.

Capt. and Quartermaster T. J. Jones to be Member of the Order of the British Empire, 8/6/19.

	Officers	Other Ranks
Strength on January 1st . . .	21	939
Strength on December 31st . . .	30	967
Drafts from England . . .	11	75
Proceeded Home to England . . .	1	59

MUSKETRY

BATTALION RIFLE MEETING.

Held at Quetta November 29th, 1920, to December 4th, 1920.

MATCH NO. 1. SNAPSHOTTING. 200 YARDS.

Class A.	Rfn. Newsham . . .	D Company.
„ B.	„ Ledsham . . .	C „
„ C.	„ Dimon . . .	B „

MATCH NO. 2. RAPID. 400 YARDS.

Class A.	L.-Corpl. Hoad . . .	C Company.
„ B.	Rfn. Yound . . .	D „
„ C.	„ Oakley . . .	B „

MATCH NO. 3. APPLICATION. 300 YARDS.

Class A.	Rfn. Pan . . .	B Company.
„ B.	„ Guy . . .	B „
„ C.	L.-Corpl. Moran . . .	B „

MATCH NO. 4. AGGREGATE. 200, 400, AND 500 YARDS.

Class A.	Rfn. White . . .	D Company.
„ B.	„ Young . . .	D „
„ C.	„ Dormody . . .	C „

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

1st.	Rfn. Fisher . . .	A Company.
2nd.	„ Smith . . .	B „
3rd	„ Challis . . .	A „

CORPORALS' MATCH.

1st.	Corpl. Joyner . . .	D Company.
------	---------------------	------------

LANCE-CORPORALS' MATCH.

1st.	L.-Corpl. Bates . . .	C Company.
------	-----------------------	------------

COLONEL FORTESCUE'S CUP. 600, 500, AND 300 YARDS.

1st	A Company.
2nd	D „

GENERAL BLOOMFIELD'S CUP. 200 AND 300 YARDS. 16 PER COMPANY.

1st. No. 11 Platoon . . .	C Company.
2nd. No. 16 Platoon . . .	D „

CAPTAIN RYDER'S CUP. FALLING PLATES.

1st. No. 15 Section, No. 12 Platoon	C Company.
2nd. No. 2 Section, No. 5 Platoon	B „

LEWIS GUN MATCH. A.R.A. COMPETITION.

1st. No. 8 Section, No. 6 Platoon, B Company.	Score, 106.
2nd. No. 16 Section, No. 8 Platoon, B Company.	Score, 99.

The Battalion also fired the A.R.A. Competitions, "Company Match" and "Hopton Cup."

Pool Bull Targets were available on three days of the Rifle Meeting and were very popular.

INTER-COMPANY CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITION, 1920.

1st . . .	D Company.		
Best Shooting Company . . .	2nd	20 points	
Colonel Fortescue's Cup . . .	2nd	5	„
General Bloomfield's Cup . . .	2nd	5	„
Company Hockey League . . .	2nd	20	„
„ Football League . . .	2nd	20	„
„ Football Cup . . .	2nd	10	„
Cross-Country . . .	1st	30	„
Platoon Relay Race . . .	1st	30	„
„ Tug of War . . .	1st	30	„
Battalion Sports . . .	1st	30	„
Total . . .		200	„
2nd . . .	A Company.		
Colonel Fortescue's Cup . . .	1st	10 points	
Company Football League . . .	1st	30	„
„ Football Cup . . .	1st	20	„
„ Cricket Clock . . .	2nd	20	„
Platoon Relay Race . . .	2nd	20	„
„ Tug of War . . .	2nd	20	„
Battalion Sports . . .	2nd	20	„
Total . . .		140	„

QUETTA DIVISIONAL RIFLE MEETING

PRIZES WON BY 4TH BATTALION.

Held at Quetta on the 4th, 5th and 6th October, 1920. Open to all Units of the Baluchistan District.

Match No. 2. 500 Yards Rapid. Officers and Sergeants. 4th, 2nd Lieut. G. E. R. C. Osborne. Score, 25.

Match No. 3. 600 Yards Slow. Officers and Sergeants. 3rd, Sergt. W. Lee. Score, 15.

Match No. 4. Aggregate 300, 500, and 600 Yards. Officers, W.O.'s and Sergeants. 1st, 2nd Lieut. G. E. R. C. Osborne. Score, 41; 3rd, C.-S.-M. G. Wilson. Score, 39. One other prize.

- Match No. 5. Snapshooting, 800 Yards. Rank and File (including L.-Sergeants). 1st, Corpl. H. Smith. Score, 11. Six other prizes.
- Match No. 6. 500 Yards Rapid. Rank and File (including L.-Sergeants.) 4th, Rfn. T. Hobby. Score, 24. Eight other prizes.
- Match No. 7. 600 Yards Slow. Rank and File (including L.-Sergeants). 8th, Rfn. T. Hobby. Score, 18. Two other prizes.
- Match No. 8. Aggregate 800, 500, and 600 Yards. Rank and File (including L.-Sergeants.) 5th, Rfn. T. Hobby. Score, 37. Eleven other prizes.
- Match No. 17. Snapshooting, 200 Yards. Open to all ranks. 5th, Sergt. H. Pullen. Score, 11. Two other prizes.
- Match No. 18. Falling Plates, 400 Yards. Open to all ranks. Three prizes.
- Match No. 19. Individual Defence, 300 Yards. Open to all ranks. 3rd, Rfn. J. Denjer. Score, 16. Five other prizes.
- Match No. 20. Aggregate of Defence Practices. Open to all ranks. Seven prizes.
- Match No. 21. The Championship. Open to all ranks. 2nd, 2nd Lieut. G. E. R. C. Osborne. Score, 71. 4th, C.-S.-M. G. Wilson. Score, 64. Four other prizes.

TEAM MATCHES.

- (A). Section Tile Shooting. Open to all sections of British Units. 1st, No. 5 Section, 14 Platoon, D Company, 4th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps; 2nd, 4th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps.
- (B). Lewis Gun Section Competition. Open to all Lewis Gun Sections of British Units. 1st, No. 16 Section, 8 Platoon, B Company, 4th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps.
- (C). Platoon Competition. Open to all Platoons of British Units. 1st, No. 7 Platoon, 4th Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

BATTALION SPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1920

The Battalion Sports in its various branches suffered a good deal during the year through the move from Belgaum. At first little of the various sports kit was brought up from Belgaum owing to the uncertainty as regarded the Battalion's stay in Quetta. A number of men were left at Belgaum, who would have represented the Battalion had they been in Quetta. Again, the move to Galbraith Spinney meant that there was no good ground for games near the Battalion for the time it was there. Practically all competitions were postponed till the depot came up, and the consequence was that most of the work of the year had to be crowded into some six weeks. The result was that the men became rather bored with the continual competitions, and also the weather was not favourable to some of the

games, notably the cricket. Besides this, the men who were expecting to go away at the end of two years' service began to think of little else but when they would be starting for England. All these things helped to make the getting together of a good Battalion Team at Hockey, Football, Cricket, etc., a matter of some difficulty.

CRICKET.

A few games were played at Belgaum, but there was considerable difficulty in finding a suitable ground, except on the Race Course, and this was too far from Barracks. Only a very short time before the move to Quetta a pitch was made, but there was not much time for it to be used by the Battalion. The Depot played some cricket.

At Quetta there were several Greenjacket Matches during the early part of the summer. The Battalion usually found six of the XI and The Rifle Brigade the rest. Only officers played as a rule. The Greenjackets were unbeaten, but they did not play very often.

The Battalion played two matches, one against the Air Force and one against the Artillery. The Air Force match was won by 29 runs. Major Curtis (46), L.-Sergt. Turner (28), and Rifleman Denman (77), pulled the game round after three wickets had fallen for 15 runs. Then some steady bowling by Lieut. Skinner and the Doctor, Captain Prall, enabled us to win a good game. The other match was lost. The team was not quite at full strength and the weather was unpleasantly hot, and the Artillery were too good for us.

A Company played the rest of the Battalion in June on a very bad and dangerous wicket and were somewhat overwhelmed (182 for eight against 86).

The Inter-Company Cricket was postponed till after the arrival of the Depot, and took place during a very cold week in the middle of November. In the first round A Company (255 for nine declared) easily defeated D, who were all out for 26. A were by far the better side and fielded a great deal better. For A, Captain Buller made 120 not out, and Rifleman Denman 64, but both were missed more than once. Rifleman Denman took six wickets for 17 runs. Owing to an Inoculation Parade D were not

able to follow on the second day, and so the match was decided on the first innings.

B Company beat C by ten wickets. C scored 148 (Sergt. Turner 50 not out) and 82; B, 196 and 86 for no wickets. In their first innings Captain France made 66; Bdm. Messenger 50, and Lieut. Skinner 25, and in bowling Rifleman Dungey took five for 89 and Lieut. Skinner eight for 41 in the first and second innings of C respectively. This was a more even match, but some uncertain fielding by C probably cost them the match.

In the Final B somewhat easily defeated A, who seemed overcome by the importance of the occasion, and were quite incapable of dealing with Lieut. Skinner's bowling. A scored 58 (Captain Buller 22; Lieut. Skinner eight wickets for 21), and 82 (Lieut. Cheney 27; Rifleman Denman 25; Lieut. Skinner four for 26 and Rifleman Dungey five for 39). B scored 127 (Bugler Edgar 42 not out; Lieut. Owen 28; Captain France 20); and 17 for two wickets.

No Company was able to have much practice owing to the dearth of grounds in Quetta.

FOOTBALL.

At Belgaum there was not much opportunity for any Battalion Matches, as we were the only British Battalion in the Station, and the nearest were at Poona. The 94th Battery R.F.A. were also in the Station, but were very weak in numbers and able only to play against Companies. The Battalion sent a team to Bangalore to play the 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment in the Murray Cup. The team had not played together before and were beaten by 1—0 after quite a good game.

The Inter-Company League aroused a good deal of keenness. This went on from the middle of February to the middle of March. At times some very good football was played, but A Company were easily the most consistent and deserved to win. As a Company team they were quite up to the average with strong defence and good forwards. The results were as follows:—

		Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Goals		Points
						For	Against	
A Company	.....	6	5	1	0	13	4	11
D	„	6	2	1	3	5	5	5
C	„	6	1	3	2	6	7	5
B	„	6	1	1	4	3	11	3

A Company thus won the Cup for 1920 and scored 30 points towards the Company Shield, and D scored 20 points.

On arrival at Quetta the Battalion found two other British Regiments to play against, but not many matches were played as the other units seemed to think it the wrong time of year to play football. Several Company Matches were played however. In July the question of entering for the Durand Football Tournament was seriously considered, and several trial games and matches were played. This rather interfered with the entry for the Baluchistan Football Tournament, which came off in the beginning of September. It was for one Company from each Battalion. A Company beat the Sandeman High School in the first round and were rather unlucky to be beaten by the 87th Mountain Battery R.F.A. in the second round.

A team was sent to Simla in September for the Durand Tournament. The camp at Annandale was not very comfortable and the messing was expensive and poor. The team remained at the camp for the whole of the Tournament, which had a record number of entries and went on for about a month.

In the first round we were opposed by the Civil Secretariat. The game had a sensational start. From the kick-off the Battalion worked down to their opponent's goal, when suddenly the Secretariat broke away and a mistake by one of the backs gave them a goal. Hardly had the game restarted when a precisely similar thing occurred and once again a back was at fault. Thus at the end of five minutes' play and playing down the hill, the Battalion was two goals down. For some time the team were undoubtedly rattled and there was much wild kicking. They began to settle down again, and it was evident that they were really the better side. Before half-time Sergt. Lyons, who played a fine game at outside-right, had put in at least two good centres for the inside-left, Elliott, to head into the net. So at half-time the teams had each scored twice.

In the second half the team pressed most of the time and scored a third goal about halfway through. They seemed to have the game in their hands when another of

these breakaways by the Secretariat forwards occurred. The teams were again level and there was about ten minutes to go. However, five minutes later a Secretariat player handled in the penalty area, and Denman easily scored from the kick. The Battalion thus won 4—3.

The team deserved every credit for pulling the match round after such a disastrous start. The Secretariat forwards were extremely fast, but the team was not a really good one. We ought to have won far more easily, but there may have been some stage fright and the team were not very sure of each other. Denman played very well at centre-half, and the right wing combined very nicely. Elliott did the hat-trick, and played better than he did in any of the subsequent matches.

In the next round Army Headquarters A team were met. It was not a good game and our team were very unconvincing. There was no cohesion at all, and they played as eleven individuals, not a side. They were the better side, but the result was a draw of one goal each. Sergt. Turner scored a fine goal from some way out in the second half. A couple of penalties were awarded against us for hands against one back and a charge in the back by the other. Corpl. Allison saved the first. The second was rather unlucky, as the forward was being overtaken and appeared to a good many people to tread on the ball just as he was charged, thus naturally falling forward. The Headquarters had a fast and big centre-forward, and one good back, but the rest were not very good.

In the replay, which was played in the morning between 9 and 10, when it was rather too hot to be pleasant, several changes of the team were made, and Denman went centre-forward and scored two goals. Again the play of the team was disappointing, and they could do anything but score. The Headquarters hardly ever got near our goal and we ought to have won by twice as much.

We met the Camerons in the third round, which came off the day after the replay—an arrangement that might well have been avoided. The Camerons had won anyhow against their previous opponents and appeared to think they had the game won before they started. Their defence was too strong usually for our forwards, and their forwards

were fast and combined well, but rather overdid the short passing game. They scored early in the game and then seemed to take things easily, until they realised that they could not get through again, even in the second half. At half-time the Battalion had done very well to be only one goal down playing up the hill.

In the second half the Battalion nearly scored on more than one occasion, but never seriously worried the Cameron goalkeeper. In the last minutes of the game Captain Buller missed the chance of a lifetime from about one yard out.

The defence all played a magnificent game. Sergt. Hoad gave a brilliant display at right back, and on that day's play was as good as any back in the Tournament. Denman did a tremendous lot of work, and Sergt. Lyons at right half was very useful. The forwards were weak and muddled. The only criticism one might make of the defence was that they were rather inclined to think only of defence, and often kicked a long way ahead of the forwards, who had little chance of getting to the ball before the backs of the Camerons.

Somehow the team never appeared to get really going in the whole Tournament and played far better at Quetta. The forwards wanted a leader and nobody could be found to play centre-half except Denman, who would have made a lot of difference to the forwards.

On the return from Simla several matches were played against the Devons and Rifle Brigade. The Rifle Brigade drew once and won once, the Devons won once, the S.T.&M.T. Club were overwhelmed by 9—0, and 27th Battery were defeated.

At the end of November the Company Knock-out Competition was played. D beat C rather unexpectedly in a rather indifferent game, and A beat B after a good and fast game. In the Final A beat D. A were always the better side and the halves and backs were too good for D's forwards as a rule. A thus won both the Football Cups in the same year and D was runner-up in each.

The departure of the two-year men will affect the Battalion team a good deal, as several play for it. But the backs and goalkeeper ought to be with us for some time yet. The chief want of the team is a really good centre-

half; in fact the halves have been the trouble all along. They will not pass properly to the forwards. There is too much passing in the air by everyone; the ball is not kept down enough. In Corpl. Allison the team have a very safe and often brilliant goalkeeper, who clears cleverly and can punt a ball very well, but is sometimes inclined to play about with the ball too much.

The Battalion played the Devons in the first round of the Murray Cup on December 29th, and were beaten 1—0. On the day's play the Devons were perhaps a little better and they controlled the ball better. In the first few minutes of the game Corpl. Allison saved a penalty kick and during the match made several good clearances. He was distinctly unlucky in turning a dropping centre against the goal-post, whence it screwed over the line in the second half. Sergeant Turner also had bad luck, as he put the ball into the net just before half-time, but the goal was not allowed as one of the other forwards was off-side. The same faults were noticeable as before in the team. There was far too much over-kicking by backs and halves, so the Devon backs were not much worried, and able to control a good deal of the game. Also the forwards did not shoot enough. It was very unfortunate that our centre-half hurt his knee very early in the game. As a result he was able to do little in the first half and was a mere passenger in the second. Sergt. Hoad was also not playing as he had gone a few days before to be attached to the Norfolks in Waziristan.

After this match it was necessary to reorganise the team to some extent, owing to the imminent departure of the "two-year men."

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

At Belgaum the ground was too hard for any Rugby football except during the rains, and the Battalion had moved before then. At Quetta a start was made about the end of September, but there were so many other things coming on just at that time, that it had to be put off. It is hoped to make a fresh start in January.

HOCKEY.

On arrival at Belgaum hockey was started. A few men had played before but not many. Several matches were

played after a bit against the Mahratta Depots and the 94th Battery R.F.A. The Mahrattas were usually too good for us, but we sometimes managed to beat them, and there were several close games with the Battery. A Battalion team went to Poona at the beginning of February to take part in the Aga Khan Cup, but were beaten in the first round by the Poona High School by 2—0. As in the football, the team had not played together enough, and also several players would not go for various reasons. But we ought at least to have got one goal.

The Inter-Company Hockey League was started soon after this and went on through February and half of March, with the following result:—

	Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	For	Goals Against	Points
B Company	6	4	1	1	10	6	9
D " 	6	3	1	2	11	9	7
A " 	6	2	2	2	8	8	6
C " 	6	1	0	5	9	15	2

B Company thus become holders of the Cup for 1920 and score 80 points towards the Company Shield, and D scored 20.

Not much hockey was played at Quetta until October. Then the Battalion team played a few matches, winning once and losing once to The Rifle Brigade, beating the 11th Pack Battery, and being beaten by the Devons. The departure of Lieut. Wells was a serious loss to the side and also the illness of Lieut. Jacomb Hood. Sergt. Brooks when the Depot finally came up, and the Schoolmaster, Mr. Cunningham, made a lot of difference to the team.

Not many in the Battalion really know much about the game, but they are keen and there are several promising players. But knowledge of the rules is not a strong point, as there is a good deal of charging and breach of the less well-known points of the game.

MAJOR RAIKES' CUP.

This was a Competition on the knock-out system, open to Platoons, and Sections of the 94th Battery, for a Cup presented by Major Raikes, who commanded the Battery.

Some progress had been made with this Tournament, especially with the Hockey, when the departure of the Battalion put a stop to the whole Competition.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

The Battalion Cross-Country Race took place on Thursday, February 12th. The course was about three and a quarter miles from Barracks, round the butts on the Ranges, over Musketry Hill and back to Barracks. There were teams of thirty-two per Company, of whom the first thirty counted for points. The first three men home were Sergt. Brooks, 1; 2nd Lieut. T. Fetherstonhaugh, 2; Lieut. G. K. Wells, D.S.O., M.C., 3. The Companies finished in the following order: D, C, B, A. D Company thus scored 30 and C Company 20 points towards the Company Shield.

At Quetta, on June 8rd, A Company held a Cross-Country Race of about seven miles, which was won by Rifleman Maynard; No. 8 Platoon were the first team home.

BATTALION SPORTS.

In order to give the men from the Depot every chance of competing, these Sports were kept back as late as possible, and finally took place just before Christmas, on December 21st and 22nd, and the last day was December 31st. Very good prizes were offered and everything was done to make the Sports a success, but extraordinarily little interest was taken. The entries were poor and the numbers who turned up to run were still less. Sergt. Stockley showed, as he had done in the Divisional Sports, that he can run a Half Mile extraordinarily well, and Rifleman Pearcey is a promising young runner. The weather was not very good for Sports, and the last day had to be postponed owing to a snowstorm. The Obstacle Race was run over the course of the 102nd Grenadiers, as the Sappers and Miners were too busy with preparations for the Proclamation Parade on January 1st to put up a course for us. This race there were four starters only, and this state of affairs was typical of most of the events. In several instances, what had been intended to be a heat was run off as the Final, owing to the non-appearance of some of the competitors. In more than one instance in team events a platoon did not put in a team at all. This lack of interest was variously accounted for—weather, amount that had been on lately, and the imminent departure of the short-service men.

The results were as follows:—

- 100 Yards.**—Rfn. Pearcey (D), 1; Rfn. Ruffell (D), 2; Act. C.-S.-M. Walker (D), 3. Time, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs.
- 220 Yards.**—Rfn. Pearcey (D), 1; Sergt. Lyons, M.M. (A), 2; Rfn. Ruffell (D), 3. Time, 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs.
- 440 Yards.**—Corpl. Buckingham (D), 1; Rfn. Pearcey (D), 2; Corpl. Osman (D), 3. Time, 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs.
- 880 Yards.**—Sergt. Stockley (A), 1; Corpl. Buckingham (D), 2; Rfn. Dixon (D), 3. Time, 2 mins. 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs.
- One Mile.**—Corpl. Buckingham (D), 1; Rfn. Dormody (C), 2; Rfn. Dixon (D), 3. Time, 5 mins. 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs.
- Three Miles.**—Rfn. Dixon (D), 1; Rfn. Dormody (C), 2; Rfn. Samuels (D), 3. Time, 17 mins. 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs.
- High Jump.**—Rfn. Matthews (B), 1 (4ft. 10ins.); Rfn. Skuse (C), 2 (4ft. 9ins.); Rfn. Lewis, 3 (4ft. 8ins.). Rfn. Matthews afterwards cleared 5ft., but bringing down the bar at the first attempt above this height, did not continue. He could probably go higher.
- Long Jump.**—Sergt. Stockley (A), 1; Rfn. Matthews (B), 2; Rfn. Lewis (A), 3. Their jumps were 18ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins., 18ft., and 16ft. 2ins. respectively.
- Obstacle Race.**—Sergt. Stockley (A), 1; L.-Corpl. Harwood (D), 2; Rfn. Bradshaw (C), 3. Time, 4 mins. 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs.
- Cricket Ball.**—Rfn. Skuse (C) (95 yds. 1ft. 9ins.), 1; Sergt. Stockley (A) (93 yds. 2ft. 4ins.), 2; Rfn. Denman (A) (93 yds. 0ft. 5ins.), 3.

The above ten events counted for the Shield and the points scored by Companies were as follows:—

	100 yds.	220 yds.	440 yds.	880 yds.	1 mile	3 miles	H.J.	L.J.	T.C.B.	Obs.
A Coy.	—	2	—	3	—	—	1	4	3	3
B "	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—
C "	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—	3	1
D "	6	4	6	3	4	4	—	—	—	2

Thus the order of the Companies was: first, D Company (29 points); second, A (16); third, C (10); fourth, B (5). D Company thus scored 80 points towards the Shield and A 20.

The following other events were also held:—

- 120 Yards Hurdles.**—Lieut. Maclure (D), 1; Rfn. Pearcey (D), 2; Rfn. Ruffell (D), 3; Rfn. Bradshaw (C), 4. Time, 19 secs.
- Veterans' Race.**—Act. C.-S.-M. Walker (D), 1; Rfn. Reynolds (A), 2; Rfn. Hunt (D), 3; Rfn. Garbett (A), 4.
- Three-Legged Race.**—Corpl. Osman and Rfn. Goodchild (D), 1; Rfn. Gornall and Rfn. Simmond (D), 2; L.-Corpl. Chalcraft and Rfn. Bradshaw (C), 3.
- Consolation Race.**—Rfn. Gornall (D), 1; L.-Corpl. Downham (C), 2; Rfn. Bradshaw (C), 3.
- Potato Race.**—Rfn. Goodchild (D), 1; Rfn. Gornall (D), 2; Rfn. Haysom (A).
- Sack Fighting.**—No. 12 Platoon beat No. 13 Platoon.

TUG-OF-WAR.

This was held at the same time as the Sports, and produced some good pulls. In the Final No. 1 Platoon, who had a good and well-trained team, were somewhat unexpectedly defeated by No. 13 Platoon. This gave D Company 80 points towards the Shield and A 20.

PLATOON RELAY RACE.

This was decided on the last day of the Sports and had a fine finish, Sergt. Lyons making a great effort for his team and getting second place by a few inches after catching up quite a lot. The result was: No. 16 Platoon, 1; No. 1 Platoon, 2; No. 5 Platoon, 3. In this again D Company scored 80 points towards the Shield and A 20.

DIVISIONAL SPORTS.

These were held towards the end of October, when a lot of the best of the Battalion runners were still at Belgaum. There was not much interest taken in them except by B Company, who did well in several events. Sergt. Stockley easily carried off the Half-Mile, making an astonishing spurt from about half way round the last lap and keeping it up, so that he won quite easily. The actual results, in which the Battalion figured were as follows:—

Wrestling on Mules.—This was somewhat easily won by B Company, whose team alone had much idea of combination.

Half-Mile.—Won by Sergt. Stockley as described above. He also won the Battalion Half-Mile, and it was rather unfortunate that the snow during the Battalion Sports prevented the holding of the Half-Mile, Open to British Units only, as he would probably have won that as well.

Three Miles.—Rfn. Maynard, of A Company, who was one of the best long-distance runners in the Battalion, finished fourth or fifth.

Khud Race and Cross-Country Race.—B Company entered a team for each of these, and was second in each.

At one time B Company stood quite a good chance of being second in Sports, but eventually two Rifle Brigade Companies were first and second.

BOXING.

At Belgaum, in January, A Company held quite a successful Boxing Competition, which was won by No. 3 Platoon.

A team from the Battalion went to Poona about the end of January to take part in the All-India Inter-Regimental Championships.

On the first night Rifleman Ginicoli met Driver Tanner in the Feather Weights. After a gruelling three rounds the Referee ordered an extra round. The fight eventually went to Tanner, who ultimately won in this weight.

The next two nights were blank as far as our team was concerned, but on the fourth night Rifleman Ridehalgh met and knocked out in the third round Rifleman Hudson of The Rifle Brigade.

In the second round of the Feather Weights Rifleman Ridehalgh met Private Baulch of the South Wales Borderers. These two had previously met in a Boxing Competition on board the *H.T. Medic* on the way out to India. On that occasion Rifleman Ridehalgh won on points, but on this the verdict was reversed, and Private Baulch won on points. On the same night Corporal McGarry had to meet the Welter Weight Champion of the previous year, S. S. Griggs of the R.F.A. He put up a very good fight and only lost on points after an extra round.

Rifleman Gibbs was rather fancied for the Middle Weights, but he unluckily was compelled to scratch owing to an injured hand. It had been hoped that it would have recovered before his fights were due to take place. It was unfortunate that he could not fight, as he was the most likely of our representatives to go some considerable way in the Competition.

No Boxing Competitions were held in Quetta between May and the end of the year, but the move from Roberts Barracks to Galbraith Spinney came just as a Competition was being arranged by A Company.

RIFLE RECORDS OFFICE

1914—1920

Space will not permit to dwell at length on all or any special matters dealt with; the following is, therefore, only intended to represent a brief summary of events connected with the Rifle Records Office during the Great War.

It is common knowledge that in the early stages all Government Departments, more or less, experienced great difficulty in coping with the pressure brought to bear by the unprecedented expansion of the Army, and, so far as the Rifle Record Office is concerned, it is surprising, on looking back, how the difficulties presented in the early stages were overcome.

On the outbreak of hostilities Colonel F. A. Fortescue, C.B., The King's Royal Rifle Corps, commanded the Rifle Depot, and was Officer-in-Charge Records, and Colonel Viscount Hardinge, C.B., A.D.C., Rifle Brigade, assumed command September 14th, 1914. The Office Staff at that time consisted of Major L. G. Russell, Rifle Brigade, as Assistant Officer-in-Charge Records, and nine pensioner clerks—in the year 1918 some twelve officers and nearly 800 clerks, exclusive of voluntary assistants, were employed; this will convey some idea of the magnitude of the work entailed. In less than forty-eight hours from the receipt of the eventful wire ordering "General Mobilization" on August 4th, 1914, some 4,500 Army Reservists had rallied to the call; by August 8th the Special Reservists were mobilized, and within a week from the former date all Regular Battalions were completed to War Establishment, and the Reserve Units (first reinforcements) had taken up their War stations.

During the following four months the augmentation ("Kitchener's") Army was in process of formation by the addition of rapidly created units called "Service Battalions," and later came men under Lord Derby's scheme, and finally those under the Military Service Act. The various formations from time to time of training reserve, graduated, and young soldier Battalions, etc., and their subsequent

disposal, have been dealt with in other volumes of the *Chronicle*.

Major L. G. Russell, Rifle Brigade, relinquished his appointment as Assistant Officer-in-Charge Records on January 1st, 1917, being relieved by the late Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Pretor-Pinney, Rifle Brigade, who rejoined his Regiment, 21st February, 1917, and, as is known with deep regret, very shortly afterwards was killed in action.

Major H. D. Ross, Rifle Brigade, then took over the appointment, Colonel Lord Henniker assuming command of the Rifle Depot, 25th October, 1917.

On 1st January, 1918, the Officer Commanding Rifle Depot ceased to perform the duties of Officer-in-Charge Rifle Records, and Lieut.-Colonel Ross took up the appointment which he held until November 15th, 1920, handing over to Colonel G. N. Salmon, C.M.G., D.S.O., Rifle Brigade.

The War Office evidently recognised that the superintendence of a Record Office in War time kept one officer fully occupied, and this idea was reinforced by the appointment of Colonel G. N. Salmon, C.M.G., D.S.O., who is a time serving officer, and not a reserve officer, in spite of the decrease in the Office Staff.

At the first onset work of an urgent nature was caused in connection with the issue of separation and family allowances, together with the making of allotments by those married, and every effort was made in conjunction with the Regimental Paymaster to avoid delay in this important task—in every case marriage and birth certificates had to be obtained for verification, and the necessary documents prepared.

The first casualty was reported on August 24th, 1914—the total number that occurred is not on record, but suffice to say that nearly 40,000 reports were received during the months of September and October, 1916, and in some instances a daily average of 2,000 was reached. These lists were all dealt with, and the next-of-kin notified under forty-eight hours, and this procedure was maintained throughout, necessitating very long hours practically every day. The introduction of an Alphabetical Card Index, for each man on joining, greatly facilitated the tracing of individuals reported.

The effects of deceased and missing men were kept in safe custody, and duly despatched to the next-of-kin or legal representative on receipt of authority—this was work of an unpleasant nature throughout, but became more so after the exhumation of bodies.

A very large number of letters and parcels were received from the Front for re-direction, and at one time it seemed impossible to keep pace with the continuous heavy post bags, but eventually all were disposed of.

In March, 1915, the male clerks were specially enlisted—the establishment of the Office based on the number of documents dealt with increased accordingly; female clerks were employed in April, 1917, and from January, 1918, to February, 1919, the Staff was composed chiefly, with the exception of males ineligible for service through age or medical category, of members of the Immobile Branch Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps.

The Office had now been organized as a Headquarter Section (with a Central Registry) and sections with section officers, superintending and deputy superintending clerks in proportion.

The institution of an Occupational Card Index in November, 1917, showing the civil occupation of every soldier at home, threw much extra work on the Office, and in October, 1918, a new section was set up to deal with the Parliamentary Registration Index necessitated by the "Representation of the People Act." On the Bill being passed all hands took part in completing absent voters' lists, and valuable voluntary assistance was rendered by several officers and ladies connected with both Corps.

The custody of documents, and keeping the records of all postings, promotions, etc., therein up to date is, of course, the primary duty of a Record Office, and a large Staff had to be maintained on this work. Some 116,000 transfers to and from other Corps were effected during the War, the highest total effective strength reached being 66,000. It can be safely estimated that including transfers and re-enlistments the documents of over 160,000 men were dealt with. Considerable work was imposed on the officers in this direction, whose signatures were necessary for every entry made on a man's attestation.

The Officer-in-Charge Records was held entirely responsible for the administration of the Permanent Cadres of Special Reserve Battalions, and the posting of personnel to training reserve, graduated, young soldiers, and officer cadet units, and the elimination of the "fit" for service overseas—also, latterly, the completion of peace establishments for the "After the War Army."

With regard to the subject of promotion generally, owing to various changes in rank, *i.e.*, "acting," "temporary," and "substantive," and the rapidity of such promotions and appointments in the field caused by the heavy casualty lists, it was considered that on the cessation of hostilities the matter would be difficult to adjust.

Every effort was made, however, to ensure the interests of the service and individuals concerned, no opportunity being lost in absorbing supernumeraries, and it is satisfactory to find that at present scarcely any surplus ranks exist, and all have been treated as justly as possible.

Shortly after the declaration of the Armistice with Germany, November 11th, 1918 (with the exception of the Battalions allotted for the Army of Occupation), the dispersal of units commenced. All men, except those discharged unfit, released from the service were passed to Class Z Army Reserve, in the event of an emergency re-mobilization becoming necessary; on March 31st, 1919, this class of reserve ceased to exist, and all became automatically discharged.

Although great pressure was brought to bear on the Office generally, and more especially in the "Discharge Section," by means of due preparation, and the attention to duty of all concerned, it was remarkable how smoothly demobilization was carried out.

The total demobilized up to May, 1920, reached nearly 50,000.

On the resumption of normal conditions a reduction of the establishment necessarily followed.

A fairly large Staff had to be maintained to deal with the medals. Some 190,000 "1914" and "1914-15 Stars," Victory and British War Medals will be required for both Corps, and it is estimated that at least four years will elapse

before all have been distributed, but much depends on the rate they are received.

81,200 "1914" and "1914-15 Stars" have been issued to date.

A separate department dealt with the numerous and varied returns—Reinforcements, and accounting of all sick and wounded sent home and their subsequent disposal; Battalion rolls, and age and service books of men on normal engagements were also kept up to date in this section.

It was no easy matter to keep conversant with the ever-changing Army Council Instructions, etc., and it behoved the clerks to acquaint themselves with the subject for which responsible.

The following are a few of the chief items imposed by the Great War, in addition to those referred to:—

H.R.H. Princess Mary's Christmas Gifts.

Distribution of Silver Badges.

King's Certificate on discharge.

Memorial Plaques and Scroll (28,227 despatched).

Transmission of Certificates of Mentions in Despatches.

Verification of Wound Stripes.

Verification of Service Chevrons.

Custody of War Diaries.

Wills.

Missing and Prisoners of War.

Re-enlistments under various Orders.

Allotment of Regimental Numbers, and recently the change to Army Numbers.

On the occasion of a visit by the Officer-in-Charge Base Records, Headquarters, 3rd Echelon, that officer stated the "Rifles" Section was the best he had to deal with; this satisfactory result was undoubtedly due to the co-operation with Home Records, it being a matter of professional pride with the old hands of this Office and the Orderly Room Sergeants at the Base to work in harmony.

A Branch Record Office was formed at Guernsey with a Staff of one officer and eight clerks to deal with the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry, Royal Jersey Light Infantry and Garrison Battalion.

Other Record Offices, with various Regiments to deal with, and in some instances scattered and scanty accommodation, have probably been less fortunate than the "Rifles," who have had only the two Corps affiliated, and have occupied practically the same building as the Rifle

Depot right through; nevertheless the work had frequently been of an exacting nature, but owing to the loyalty displayed by all members all difficulties have been surmounted.

With reference to the female clerks employed, these were practically all recruited locally, and before being taken on were given a handwriting test, after which a month's probation was served before being taken on permanently. Nearly three hundred passed through the Office, and in every case proved satisfactory, shewing very great industry and keenness in their work. Any complaints of or by them were brought before the Commanding Officer, but in either case complaints were seldom made. As they were comprised of schoolmistresses, domestic servants, shop girls, etc., the result may be considered very satisfactory.

By December 31st, 1920, with the exception of a few typists, all had been dispensed with.

A subscription of 3*d.* per week from each member of the Office Staff was raised for the purpose of providing parcels for two prisoners of war; this was continued until their release, after which the same was handed to the Riflemen's Aid Society.

Compiled by C. H. ENGLISH,
Late K.R.R.C.

The names of the undermentioned officers and clerks appeared in the *Gazette* for awards, and have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services rendered in connection with the War.

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Lieut.-Colonel H. D. ROSS, Rifle Brigade, Officer i/c Rifle Records.

MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL.

Act. S.-M. W. Wroe, The King's Royal Rifle Corps (Supt. Clerk).

MENTIONS.

Major H. R. Addington, The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

Lieut. G. A. F. Quentin, The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

S.-M. Lamond, H., K.R.R.C.	Mr. Crampton, C. W.
S.-M. Lally, J., R.B.	„ Gannaway, W. G.
S.-M. Wroe, W., K.R.R.C.	„ Marsh, E. F.
Q.-M.-S. Bryant, H. W., R.B.	„ Keevil, W.
„ Hammond, J. L., R.B.	Miss Jones, E. M.
„ Foster, R., R.B.	Mrs. Joly, E.
„ Clark, E. G., R.B.	„ Hill, P. L.
„ English, C. H., K.R.R.C.	„ Furey, I.
Mr. Collison, F. W.	„ Edwards, G.
„ Tithecott, W.	„ Johnson, F.
„ Morgan, C. R.	„ Francis.

The following have been employed as assistant officers in addition to those already mentioned:—

KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

Major H. R. Addington.
" C. Boultonbee.
" A. R. Leith, O.B.E.
Capt. (Hon. Major) A. R. Davies.
Capt. L. B. Cumberland.
" Ellison.
" R. S. T. Cochrane.
" H. J. Johnson.
Lieut. G. A. F. Quentin.
" E. Dunlavy.

RIFLE BRIGADE.

Capt. H. J. Parkyn.
" Sir Eardley Wilmot.
" W. H. Purvis.
" A. L. C. Cavendish.
Lieut. and Qmr. M. J. Carey, M.C.
Lieut. P. Lowder.
2nd Lieut. E. C. A. Baker.
" W. J. Scovil.
" S. N. Johnson.

Major D. G. Fleming, M.C., Gordon Highlanders.
Lieut. W. F. Greenwell, Royal Defence Corps.
" H. Lamond, General List.
2nd Lieut. H. R. Hone, 18th London Regiment.

RIFLE DEPOT

On the declaration of War with Germany the Command of the Rifle Depot was held by Colonel F. A. Fortescue, C.B., King's Royal Rifle Corps, who shortly afterwards received the appointment of Brigadier of the 41st Infantry Brigade (New Army).

Colonel H. C. L. Petre then assumed Command, but on appointment to a Service Battalion was succeeded by Viscount Hardinge, C.B., A.D.C., Rifle Brigade, on September 14th, 1914, with Captain S. W. Trafford, Rifle Brigade, as Adjutant.

It was anticipated that some four days would elapse before the bulk of Reservists rejoined, but practically the whole arrived from all parts of the United Kingdom by the second day, and over two hundred were already at the Depot when the order for mobilization was received; this was due, it is understood, to the Naval Proclamation in some districts being misinterpreted.

Strange to say that, only a month or two prior to this, a Mobilization Scheme had been rehearsed with the recruits at the Depot. I am informed by a warrant officer who experienced both, that the "real thing" did not work quite so smoothly, and, to use his remark, "Reservists are different stuff to handle to recruits."

In a very short time all Reservists had been posted to their respective units, and, with only a small Staff at the commencement, great credit was due to those concerned for the manner this was carried out.

Then followed a continual stream of re-enlisted warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and Riflemen, and New Army recruits—many old campaigners came forward, including some with the Afghan ribbons—and amongst the warrant officers and non-commissioned officers such a gathering and renewal of old acquaintanceship has never before been witnessed. Some of the veterans who volunteered their services had to be refused on account of age.

Accommodation would not permit men to remain in

the Depot more than forty-eight hours, and non-commissioned officers and recruits were clothed and despatched to Reserve and newly-formed Service Battalions as soon after arrival as possible. So rapid was the arrival of "Kitchener's" Army that the limit of accommodation was exceeded daily, and hundreds had to be billeted and bivouacked—fortunately the time of year offered favourable weather, and parties were marched to the College grounds nightly, returning to Barracks each morning.

The cooking and feeding arrangements with the continuous arrivals and departures was no easy task. The lower part of the Mobilization Stores was converted into a Dining Hall, and by the use of other Barrack rooms and numerous relays, after some little time a fairly systematic daily procedure ensued.

Recruits received only one suit of clothing on joining, and very little, if any, kit, and owing to the scarcity of khaki many had to wear blue serge.

Very valuable assistance was rendered by old Instructors from the Royal Marines, Police, Prison Warders, etc., who proved a necessity at this period from a disciplinary point of view, and in regulating the movements and organization generally.

One striking feature was the uniformly cheerful manner in which the unavoidable discomforts were borne by all classes.

Many old officers joined at the commencement of the War, and the following did duty at the Depot:—Lieut.-Colonel G. Astill, Major Sir Guy Campbell, Bart., Major H. R. Addington, Captain A. R. Davies, Captain H. Huntington, King's Royal Rifle Corps; Major Lord Ruthven, Captain Hon. A. C. E. Somerset, Captain R. Ford, Captain E. K. B. Tighe, Captain Wegg-Prosser, Captain Weyland, Rifle Brigade.

A Rifle Depot Recruiting Office was organized as a branch of the Orderly Room, in the first instance, by Captain Hope, King's Royal Rifle Corps, who was succeeded by Captain M. White, Rifle Brigade, on December 5th, 1914. The allotting of New Army Regimental Numbers, and completion of documents, and recruiting under the Group System necessitated much strenuous work.

Munition workers and men employed on agriculture, etc., were posted to the Depot.

All men returning to the United Kingdom from the Expeditionary Forces were in the first instance taken on the strength of the Rifle Depot, and those discharged from hospital on the expiration of furlough posted to either a Reserve Unit or Command Depot, until re-categorized.

The clerical staff in the Orderly Room had to be considerably increased owing to the heavy correspondence and work in connection with the keeping in touch with and subsequent disposal of some 60,000 sick and wounded.

When no accommodation was available in Command Depots, men were sent to the Rifle Depot, where they went through a hardening process until sufficiently recovered to be deemed fit for despatch overseas.

A graduated course of training was instituted for the temporarily unfit, introducing light exercises, easy games under Physical Training Instructors, short walks and various forms of amusement, the routine varying daily according to the condition of the men.

Huts were eventually erected near St. Cross, Winchester, for the reception of Expeditionary Force men, and continued to be utilized for that purpose until the middle of the year 1917, when it was decided to form this into a Command Discharge Centre.

With the exception of the Band of the 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, which was with the 5th Reserve Battalion Rifle Brigade, all Bands (that is the boys) were for a time at the Depot, and by numerous musical evenings furnished a great deal of amusement to the men in Barracks—and on several occasions concerts were arranged outside, under the direction of the Bandmasters in turn, for the benefit of the prisoners of war, which proved very successful.

Colonel Lord Henniker, Rifle Brigade, assumed Command of the Rifle Depot on October 25th, 1917, and was succeeded by Colonel J. D. Heriot-Maitland, C.M.G., D.S.O., Rifle Brigade, on August 25th, 1919. By this time the majority of the cadres from Regular and Service Battalions had returned to England for dispersal, and on September 1st, 1919, the Depot reverted to pre-war establishment.

All men remaining with the Colours were taken on

strength of the Rifle Depot, and allotted to the newly-formed Regular Battalions.

A special Company of nine officers and 216 other ranks from both Corps was formed and equipped for service in North Russia, and embarked April 10th, 1919, under command of Major E. V. Yeats-Brown, King's Royal Rifle Corps. On arrival home in October, 1919, the personnel of this Company was absorbed into the four Reserve Battalions.

Many War trophies brought to Depot including field guns, howitzers, anti-aircraft guns, trench mortars, etc.

REGIMENTAL POINT-TO-POINT STEEPLECHASE

A Regimental Point-to-Point Race was run on March 30th, 1920, at the Garth Hunt Meeting at Arborfield Cross. This was of course the first occasion of the kind since the last Regimental Meeting in 1914, before the War, and was attended by a large number of officers and their friends, including H.R.H. Prince Henry, who was the guest of the 1st Battalion at Aldershot.

Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, Colonel H. R. Green (2nd Battalion) and Lieut.-Colonel Sir G. A. Armytage (1st Battalion) acted as Stewards for the Regimental Race.

The following is an extract from the Race Card:—

2.45 p.m. THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS. PAST AND PRESENT RACE.—A Challenge Cup presented by His Majesty the King, to which is added a sweepstake of two sovereigns each for hunters the property (whether private possession or Government charger) on or before March 1st, 1920, of Members of the "Celer et Audax Club." To be ridden by those qualified to enter. No horse which has been in a training stable since February 1st is qualified to run. Catch weights 13st.

- | | | |
|----|---|------------------|
| 1 | Capt. F. Cavendish-Bentinck's (Duke of Beaufort's) g.g. | |
| | CRUSADER | Owner* |
| 2 | Major P. J. R. Currie's (Berkeley) b.m. BELINDA | Owner* |
| 3 | Capt. G. V. H. Gough's (Duke of Beaufort's) g.g. THE MULE | Owner* |
| 4 | Major C. Gratten-Bellew's (Galway Blazers) ch.g. POT LUCK | Owner |
| 5 | Lieut.-Col. G. C. Kelly's (Drag) ch.m. POLLY | Owner* |
| 6 | Mr. R. North's (I.W.) ch.g. RUFUS | Owner |
| 7 | Capt. M. S. Ormrod's (Sir W. Wynn's) ch.g. RUFUS | Owner |
| 8 | Major W. Parish's (S.C. Drag) bk.m. BLACK MARIA | Owner |
| 9 | Lieut.-Col. H. Porter's b.g. CASTLEREAGH | Major G. Moore* |
| 10 | Col. U. Thynne's (Crawley and Horsham) b.m. HANNAH | Owner* |
| 11 | Lt.-Col. Sir H. Wake's (Grafton) ch.g. SNODGRASS | Owner |
| 12 | Lt.-Col. H. Watson's (Garth) b.g. DAMAGED GOODS | Owner |
| 13 | Capt. A. H. Wilkie's (Hursley) b.g. TENNIS BALL | Capt. E. Barker* |
| 14 | Lt.-Col. C. Wilson's (V.W.H.) ch.g. THE KIPPER | Owner* |
| 15 | Mr. G. R. C. Wyndham's (S.W. Wilts) ch.g. MICHEL | Owner* |
| 16 | Capt. G. E. McCabe's b.g. NERO | Owner |
| 17 | Major H. N. Heyland's b.g. MECHANIC | Owner |

* Did not start.

A field of eight in scarlet and black "faced the starter," and, as none of them faced him tail-first when the flag fell,

all went off with a rush. The first obstacle, a low bank with a ditch in front and a greasy take-off, was surmounted in a general scramble, but a couple of sticky ploughed



The start

fields soon brought the majority of the riders on terms with their horses. Lieut.-Colonel Hugo Watson, however, on *Damaged Goods*, was observed going away in front, closely pursued by *Pot Luck*, *Nero*, and his stable-companion,

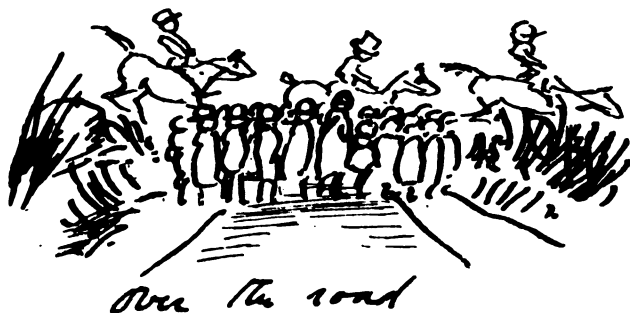
Just going



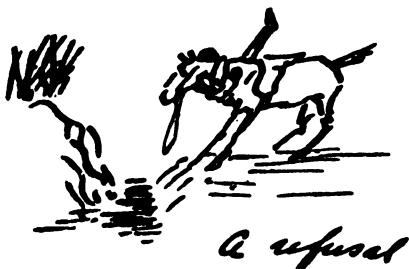
Mechanic. These last two had both been brought over from the M.I. School in Ireland at short notice, a very sporting effort on the part of their owners, McCabe and Heyland. They well deserved their success, for *Nero* won, and but for a contretemps three or four fences from home *Mechanic* would probably have got a place.

The course was about three miles, and twenty of the twenty-four fences were banks, nearly all with the ditch toward you and generally narrow with some brushwood on top, a class of obstacle which cannot be negotiated without a certain risk by horses accustomed to fly their fences. However, in spite of heavy rain the previous day, the going was remarkably good and those who bit the dust did not happily require a stretcher.

The first really serious obstacle was provided by an in-and-out over the road, about three-quarters of a mile



from the start, but to the chagrin of the spectators who had gathered at this spot, all were safely over bar Rufus, who put North down here for the first time. Twice again he fell before the end and finished the course well covered with mud and glory.



By this time Damaged Goods and Nero had secured a good lead. Damaged Goods made the pace throughout, and Nero, who never seemed to let his jockey take a pull, followed close in his wake. Major Grattan-Bellew was keeping up the reputation of the Galway Blazers and shoving Pot Luck at his fences not far behind. Halfway round Black Maria and Rufus (Captain Ormerod) slipping up, collapsed together in a big ditch the wrong side of a hairy bank, and those in rear leapt over their prostrate and protesting forms and continued the pursuit—

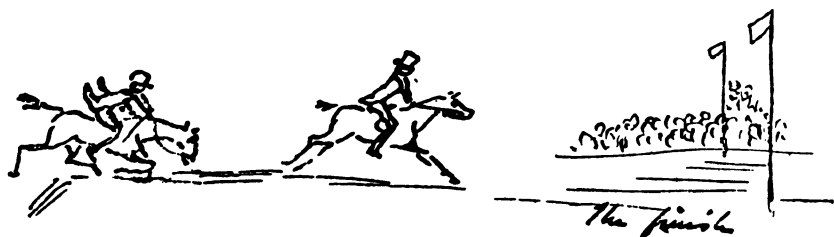
“ . . . just like the old Crusaders
Who fly their justly-angered foe and ply their cruel
persuaders.”

Nearing home Damaged Goods began to show signs of distress, as evidenced by the circular motion of her tail;

Kemurad!



the little Irish bay horse, who found the banks reminded him of home, drew up, and the pace down to the last fence became a cracker. This last fence was the Barkham brook (terror of the Staff College Drag), but at this point not very formidable. Damaged Goods here lost the race by pecking badly and was nearly down. McCabe on Nero won easily, Damaged Goods (Lieut.-Colonel Hugo Watson) finishing second. Pot Luck (Grattan-Bellew) having refused two or three times towards the end, made use of his pace to gain third place in a close finish from Snodgrass, who had gone the round without a single mistake. Mechanic tried to run out close to home and knocked his owner's leg against a post, which spoilt his chance of a place.



All were delighted that the King's Cup had been won, on his own horse, by one of the gallant Rhodesians who served with the Regiment in the "Rhodesian Platoon" during the War.

His Majesty, on being informed of Captain McCabe's success, graciously conveyed his congratulations to the winner, and the following telegram was also received from Colonel Brady in Rhodesia:—

“Rhodesian Riflemen delighted at McCabe's win send their love and duty to the Regiment.”

It was very unfortunate that so many entries proved non-starters owing to lameness and accidents. Among these were names of several Cup-winners of previous years: Lieut.-Colonel Cecil Wilson, Colonel Ulric Thynne, Lieut.-Colonel Henry Porter, Captain “Copper” Gough. Still the Race revived the old custom of the Regiment and gave an excuse for a happy gathering of old friends. Let us hope that the future may see officers still devoted to fox-hunting and ready to “climb up and have a ride,” and the old Regimental Meeting revived in full.

Our grateful thanks are due to the Garth Hunt for their kind hospitality, to the Master, Captain Jackson, and to the Secretary, Mr. Sturges, for their cordial assistance; to the 1st Battalion for the Band, for all their excellent arrangements, and last but not least for the excellent lunch they provided.

H. W.

GREENJACKET CRICKET, 1920

Results—Played, 18; won, 6; lost, 4; drawn, 7.

Regimental Match won by The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

The Greenjackets have had a most successful season and would, in all probability, have done even better had not the Rifle Brigade at Aldershot left for Ireland in June.

The wins were against the Royal Navy, the Royal Artillery, the Staff College, the Aldershot Command, the Old Wykehamists and South Wilts.

The defeats were sustained at the hands of the Household Brigade, J. R. Head's XI, Incogniti and the R.M.C. Staff.

In the opinion of the writer the representative side, as selected by the Committee in June prior to the Rifle Brigade going to Ireland, was one of the strongest, both in batting and bowling, that has played for the Club for many years.

This, however, is disputed by one of the greatest authorities on Greenjacket Cricket, who claims that the 1914 side was the better of the two.

Undoubtedly, the most gratifying wins were those over the Royal Navy at Lords and the Royal Artillery at Portsmouth. The former was won by an innings and the latter by nine wickets. Both could be called decisive.

The disappointment was the defeat by the Household Brigade. The only excuse that could be put forward was that it was early in the season and no one had really found their form.

The weather during Greenjacket Week to a certain extent spoilt the cricket, though socially it was a great success. The first match, usually against the I Z., had to be changed to J. R. Head's XI, as the I Z. could not raise a side, and included two professionals. The Greenjackets most sincerely hope that next year the I Z. will bring down a truly representative side, as in pre-War times.

The Regimental Match was, perhaps, the most exciting of the season, and the result came as a great surprise to most people. Nobody will claim that the 60th were the better side, but everything in the way of luck seemed to go their way. On the other hand, the Rifle Brigade side

was depleted by the loss of Riley, Earle and Gore and was far from representative. The following are the scores in detail:—

MR. J. R. HEAD'S XI.

E. Studd, c and b Erskine	...	...	...	16
Lee, run out	...	...	...	22
W. G. Druce, run out	...	...	...	1
E. R. Wilson, b Sloggett	...	...	...	10
Col. R. S. Stafford, c Altham, b Paine	...	...	...	18
E. J. Metcalfe, c Paine, b Sloggett	...	...	...	1
O. T. Norris, c Bonham-Carter, b Paine	...	...	...	88
H. G. Paterson, not out	...	...	...	85
J. A. Campbell, c Prideaux-Brune, b Sloggett	...	...	...	6
Watson, b Sloggett	...	...	...	2
J. R. Head, c McGaw, b Paine	...	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	...	7
Total	...	...	...	206

GREENJACKETS.

First Innings.

Second Innings

Sergt. Hammond, b Lee	...	11	b Wilson	...	0
Major Prideaux-Brune, b Lee	...	4	not out	...	19
Major Altham, b Wilson	...	0	b Metcalfe	...	18
Capt. Foljambe, b Wilson	...	0	b Metcalfe	...	57
M. F. Fuller, b Wilson	...	11	lbw, b Metcalfe	...	5
Major Bonham-Carter, b Wilson	...	8	b Wilson	...	0
C. J. Wilson, b Lee	...	0	c Campbell, b Metcalfe	...	15
Major Sloggett, b Lee	...	2	c Druce, b Wilson	...	2
A. J. McGaw, b Lee	...	0	b Metcalfe	...	9
Col. Paine, c Lee, b Wilson	...	6	b Metcalfe	...	19
G. W. Erskine, not out	...	1	c and b Metcalfe	...	0
Extras	...	8	Extras	...	12
Total	...	46	Total	...	156

K.R.R.C.

First Innings.

Second Innings.

Capt. E. F. Campbell, c McGaw, b Sloggett	...	6	c sub., b Foljambe	...	24
Sergt. Hammond, b Sloggett	...	18	b Foljambe	...	0
Major J. A. Ferrand, c Butler, b Foljambe	...	9	c and b Jameson	...	4
Major A. L. Bonham-Carter, lbw, b Jameson	...	44	b Jameson	...	0
Capt. T. N. F. Wilson, c and b Jameson	...	25	c Bridgeman, b Jameson	...	50
Mr. C. A. White, run out	...	5	b Sloggett	...	9
Mr. C. J. Wilson, c Sloggett, b Foljambe	...	82	not out	...	60
Capt. J. A. Campbell, b Jameson	...	8	lbw, b McGaw	...	1
Capt. R. H. Woods, c F. Ross, b Bridgeman	...	88	b Kyne	...	37
Mr. H. Chevis, not out	...	16	run out	...	9
Mr. C. W. Erskine, run out	...	10	c McGaw, b Jameson	...	8
Extras	...	7	Extras	...	18
Total	...	208	Total	...	210

RIFLE BRIGADE.		First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Capt. Moore-Gwyn, b White	...	45	b Chevis	...	9
Mr. P. Curtis, c and b Wilson	...	8	b Erskine	...	18
Capt. Jameson, b White	...	18	c C. Wilson, b T. Wilson	28	
Capt. Foljambe, c Wilson, b Chevis	...	22	c Campbell, b Erskine	18	
Mr. M. F. Buller, b Wilson	...	21	b T. Wilson	...	12
Major Prideaux-Brune, b Wilson	...	30	b Erskine	...	0
Major A. Sloggett, b White	...	12	not out	...	19
Mr. A. J. McGaw, b White	...	4	c Campbell, b C. Wilson	36	
Mr. T. Fairfax-Ross, run out	...	8	b Erskine	...	0
Major R. O. Bridgeman, c Wilson, b White	...	2	lbw, b White	...	1
Rfn. Kyne, not out	...	1	b White	...	1
Extras	...	16	Extras	...	6
Total	...	182	Total	...	133

GREENJACKETS.		First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Capt. H. G. Moore Gwyn, st Bruce, b McDonell	...	67	c Johnson, b Cartwright	28	
A. J. McGaw, c Barrington-Chance, b Wilson	...	62	not out	...	80
Capt. T. O. Jameson, b Cartwright	...	57			
Capt. E. H. S. Foljambe, b Cartwright	...	7			
Capt. T. N. Wilson, c and b Wilson	...	7			
Major A. J. H. Sloggett, c Cartwright, b Priestley	...	109			
Major A. L. Bonham-Carter, b Priestley	...	44			
Mr. Campbell, c Gillson, b Wilson	...	12	b Chance	...	4
Major S. H. Ferrand, c Little, b Priestley	...	3			
Major A. L. C. Cavendish, not out	...	6			
C. A. White, b Priestley	...	0			
Extras	...	28	Extras	...	5
Total	...	397	Total	...	117

FREE FORESTERS.

Lieut.-Col. A. C. Johnston, c sub b C. A. White	...	3
M. W. Payne, c McGaw, b C. A. White	...	17
C. W. Little, b C. A. White	...	1
C. G. Graves, lbw, b Capt. Jameson	...	14
E. R. Wilson, c McGaw, b Jameson	...	97
G. H. M. Cartwright, b Jameson	...	23
Lieut.-Col. R. M. T. Gillson, c and b Foljambe	...	50
H. C. McDonell, b Foljambe	...	67
W. G. Druce, not out	...	1
H. W. Priestley, c and b Jameson	...	2
G. H. Barrington-Chance, c Foljambe, b Jameson	...	0
Extras	...	31
Total	...	306

As regards individual players, Jameson (R.B.) and Earle (R.B.) were our star "all-rounders," and it was a sad blow to Greenjacket cricket when Earle went to Ireland. His

best performance was, perhaps, against the Royal Navy, when he took seven wickets for 38 runs, clean bowling all seven.

The only person on the side who did not regret his going, for personal reasons only, was the wicket-keeper, whose hands were slowly being beaten into a jelly.

Jameson (R.B.) was always very reliable, both in batting and bowling. Perhaps his most brilliant innings was 80 not out in thirty-five minutes against the Free Foresters, though this was not the most useful innings he played for his side by any means. Besides playing for Greenjackets he was selected to play for the Army *v.* the Navy, and in addition played for Hampshire.

Moore Gwyn (R.B.) batted really well throughout the season. If he succeeded in surviving the first two or three overs he generally made a big score. Later in the season he developed into a very useful bowler, and took a lot of wickets during the four days' cricket at Portsmouth.

Eddie Campbell (60th) finished in a blaze of glory, making 140 against the Royal Artillery and 91 not out against the United Services in consecutive innings. The former innings was one of the best seen on the Service ground for many years, at least so one of the spectators told the writer and the period referred to was fifteen years. These two scores were not the only two he made, as he batted well throughout the season.

Of the new recruits Gore (R.B.) is a great acquisition. Fast medium with a very late reverse, he will always get wickets. McGaw (R.B.) should get runs and White (60th) wickets.

In addition to the past and serving members, the Greenjackets had the assistance of those who had served, during the War, in either Regiment and who had been elected to the Club.

Only two members played regularly, namely, Rockley Wilson (late R.B.) and Altham (60th).

To Rockley Wilson the Greenjackets offer their heartiest congratulations on being selected to represent England in Australia.

It goes without saying that both were a tower of strength to the side when they turned out.

The success of Greenjacket Cricket, as everyone realises or should realise, is due largely to Major Leonard Russell and his able assistant Tom Freemantle.

All who play at St. Cross realise what perfect wickets are prepared, though on one occasion the Greenjackets thought differently when batting against J. R. Head's XI.

This, however, was due entirely to the weather. It was a wicket that Schofield Haigh, late of Yorkshire and England, classified as "A regular in and outer," meaning you walk in and immediately walk out again.

Those who played this year, the writer feels sure, wish to thank our Honorary Secretary and his assistant for the trouble they have both taken in making the revival of Greenjacket Cricket, after six years of war, such a success as the season of 1920 has been.

Before closing, mention should be made of the performance of the 8rd Rifle Brigade in winning the Inter-Unit Cricket Cup open to teams in the British Isles. It was a fine performance and necessitated playing innumerable rounds, the final, I believe, being played in October or late September.

A. L. B. C.

THE REGIMENTAL DINNER

Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., presided at the Annual Dinner of the Regiment at the Edward VII Rooms, Hotel Victoria, on Friday evening of June 4th, supported by Lt.-Gen. Sir E. T. H. Hutton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Colonel-Commandant 2nd Battalion) and some 150 distinguished officers, amongst whom were Gen. Lord Rawlinson, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. Pitcairn Campbell (Colonel-Commandant 4th Battalion), Lt.-Gen. Sir Thomas Morland, Col. the Duke of Somerset, Lt.-Col. Sir G. A. Armytage, Bart., Brig.-Gen. Sir A. Bewicke-Copley, Col. R. Byron, Major-Gen. Sir J. H. Davidson, Col. Sir A. Davidson, Col. H. C. R. Green, Major-Gen. Sir S. Hare, Lt.-Col. Sir John Hope, Bart., Brig.-Gen. G. V. Hordern, Lt.-Col. R. Jelf, Brig.-Gen. W. S. Kays, Col. W. Long, Brig.-Gen. C. J. Markham, Major-Gen. C. R. McGregor, Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, Brig.-Gen. H. R. Mends, Major-Gen. Sir E. Northey, Brig.-Gen. R. S. Oxley, Col. L. F. Philips, Col. L. A. E. Price-Davies, Col. G. A. P. Rennie, Brig.-Gen. E. Pearce-Serocold, Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir R. Stuart-Wortley, Lt.-Col. E. Thistlethwayte, Capt. Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bart., and Brig.-Gen. B. F. Widdrington.

The string band of the 1st Battalion, under Mr. Browne, rendered an excellent programme of music during the dinner.

THE LOYAL TOASTS.

In proposing the toast of "The King," the Chairman said that the Regiment was greatly favoured by having His Majesty as their Colonel-in-Chief, and His Majesty had taken a great interest in the Regiment. They had a fresh demonstration of this in the fact that in the autumn, or perhaps a little later, Prince Henry was going to join the Regiment. He had that evening sent a telegram to the King at Buckingham Palace, and His Majesty had replied thanking the Officers of the 60th for their congratulations, and adding that as Colonel-in-Chief he much

appreciated their message. His deep interest in the welfare of the Regiment was unabating.

The toast was drunk with musical honours, as also was that of "The Queen and other Members of the Royal Family." In proposing the latter, the gallant Field-Marshal referred to the interest taken by the Queen in the Regiment, as also the other Royal ladies, and referred to the members of the Royal Family who had served with the Regiment.

"FALLEN COMRADES."

The next toast was that of "Fallen Comrades," and at the invitation of the Chairman the company rose for a few seconds in solemn silence.

"THE REGIMENT."

Lord Grenfell prefaced his remarks in proposing the toast of "The Regiment" by communicating to the company, messages from well-known officers who were unable to be present, but who sent their good wishes. The first was a telegram, dated the 4th inst., from Cologne, and read, "Good luck to all.—Kid Kennedy." Next, said the Field-Marshal, he had a letter from a very old officer, who joined the Regiment about the time he himself did, Colonel Nesbit Willoughby Wallace, C.M.G., who wrote that it was a bitter disappointment that he could not attend the Dinner as he had been looking forward to doing, but he was in bed with a severe chill; he only hoped it would not be the last chance of having dinner with the Regiment. From Cairo came "Best wishes to all," from "Frank Edwards"; and another message came from a gentleman of whom he thought they had heard before, "Jimmie Watson." Finally, there was a telegram from a very old officer of the Regiment, "Good wishes to all.—Major-General Astley Terry." In a happy and reminiscent speech, Lord Grenfell spoke of what he described as the very difficult task of proposing the toast of "The Regiment." He thought he might claim to know more about the Regiment than most people; he joined in 1859, and as the result of a little calculation he had just made, he found that the joint service of Sir Edward Hutton and himself was 115 years. He was sorry to say he had the worst part of that. It w

years since he joined the old 1st Battalion, when they landed at Dover after splendid service at Delhi and generally in the Mutiny. It was then commanded by Sir John Jones, who was known as "Jones the Avenger," a first-class officer and disciplinarian. Having indulged in some amusing reminiscences respecting that officer, the speaker added that when the Battalion arrived from India on that occasion there were five Brevet Colonels in it, and the rank and file were a splendid lot of men of long service, who had done the finest deeds at Delhi, where they had earned such a high reputation. The Chairman described most graphically Sir John Jones' farewell oration, in the course of which, touching the decorations on his breast, he said, "These decorations I have got through you, and to me leaving this Regiment is a very sad thing indeed." Proceeding, Lord Grenfell said it was a difficult matter for him to go into the doings of the various Battalions, and he did not intend to do so. First of all, he might make mistakes; and secondly, those present all knew so much about it that they would not want him to go into details. The first four Battalions, after the First and Second Battles of Ypres, almost ceased to exist; they were built up again afterwards, but the names of those who commanded the Battalions would always be remembered. The 1st Battalion was commanded by their friend General Northey, whom they were delighted to see present that evening—and he believed General Northey was leaving for East Africa in a very short time. They were proud of the work he had done, both in command of the 1st Battalion and in East Africa, and the most dramatic incident occurring to his (the speaker's) mind was the single combat between the 1st Battalion and a Battalion of the Germans, in which the latter were knocked out in short time, and those who did not lie on the field of battle were marched away as prisoners. The 2nd Battalion, they must not forget, was commanded by Brig.-Gen. E. Pearce Serocold, and right splendid work they did. The 3rd Battalion was commanded by Gosling, and the 4th by Widdrington. Of all those Battalions, each and every officer who commanded was wounded, or else, as was the case with Colonel Gosling, was killed. What those Battalions did was a type of what those Battalions

who followed them in their good and gallant service did also. They had serious losses, and they especially remembered such names as Bircham, Chaplin, Chester-Master, and others he recalled. Turning next to the work which had been done at home, he reminded his hearers that while most of them were fighting so splendidly for the good of their country over the water, others were left to do what they could for the Regiment at home. He desired to mention one fact, which was a very remarkable one, namely, that, assisted by the Ladies of the Regiment, in one year £22,000 was raised for their prisoners. Then it was thought that for the future they would require headquarters, and the greatest possible credit was due to Sir Edward Hutton, who in the face of certain opposition, carried through a plan, and they now had 71, Eccleston Square as a real home for Riflemen. In addition to that, he pointed to the first-rate work done by Colonel Judge, who was now still Secretary of their Riflemen's Aid Society, and to the work of the various secretaries who had assisted them so greatly. They were happy that evening in having amongst them so many of what were called "temporary officers." They would be only too glad to have more of those officers back in the Regiment in which they did such good and gallant service. It was a very great pleasure to welcome the senior officers present that evening, commencing with Lord Rawlinson, and they were also delighted to see Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Morland. Lord Grenfell concluded by thanking the company for their kind reception of his remarks, and gave the toast of "The Regiment, the best Regiment in His Majesty's service."

"PAST AND PRESENT RIFLEMEN."

Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton, in proposing the toast, "Past and Present Riflemen," said he was proud of the company he was in, and he was proud of the fifty-three years he had served in the Regiment. His toast carried him back fifty years to the days of Hawley and brought him down to the greatest war of all time, and he felt a grave responsibility in asking them to think of what the toast meant. They had there that night, as the Field-Marshal had said, very distinguished officers, and he would name four (omitting, of course, the name of the Field-Marshal

himself) who he was sure they would all agree stood in the first rank of distinguished Riflemen. Lord Rawlinson—once a Rifleman, always a Rifleman, and although he had assumed a red coat, he thought they had only to scratch it, and they would find the green below: he learnt his business in the Regiment. Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Morland—long before the War he had made his name as a leader of men on the Niger, and British Nigeria of to-day was the result. To-day he was the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army on the Rhine. The next name he put in the first rank was that of Major-General Sir Edward Northey. “Eddie” Northey began the Great War as Colonel Commanding the 1st Battalion, and the speaker referred with pride to its achievement in a single-handed encounter with a German Jäger Battalion, which it completely destroyed in killed, wounded and prisoners: a significant fact which stood alone, and history, he thought, would so record it. Having alluded to Sir Edward’s other eminent services in East Africa, the speaker said he had been distinguished as High Commissioner of the Government of British East African Protectorate, and they wished him all good luck, and that his territory might be increased by the great Uganda and lake district in Central Africa, which, he believed, was practically decided. The last of his quartette was Major-General Sir John Davidson, M.P., and they would all agree that there was no more distinguished officer than the Director of Operations, whom they would wish good luck in his career in the House of Commons and in the great mission which he had set himself. Besides these distinguished men who had now passed to high and commanding positions, there were many other men who had commanded in high capacities as General Officers. Amongst them he mentioned Major-Gen. Oliver Nugent, Brig.-Gen. C. R. R. McGrigor (who did organising work of the highest order), Major-Gen. Sir Richard Stuart-Wortley, Major-Gen. E. Stuart-Wortley, Sir Stuart Hare (who commanded the 86th Brigade at the landing at Hellas and was badly wounded), Major-Gen. Sir Charles Sackville-West, and last, but not least, Major-Gen. Stanley Mott, whose reputation with that of Stuart Hare, stood in the highest rank of those Generals who fought under Lord Allenby. It was not given to all to cross the

seas and fight the battle, but some had to be left at home to perform organising work, and no man had worked harder in this respect as Commander-in-Chief than Lieut.-General Sir William Pitcairn-Campbell. Amongst other names mentioned and enthusiastically received were: General Mends and Brig.-General Fortescue, and the following who commanded Special Reserve Battalions, and supplied those at the front with the material with which they kept up the Regiment's reputation: Colonel Byron, D.S.O., Colonel Brownlow, and Colonel Guy St. Aubyn. The Field-Marshal had alluded to the O.C.s of Battalions that left the country and fought in the earlier part of the campaign, and he would not therefore refer to them; but Riflemen must always recollect that the first four Regular Battalions of the Regiment ceased to exist as units after the Second Battle of Ypres. Speaking of the new Battalions, he could not say with what pride old Riflemen looked on the new Service Battalions which were raised and formed so distinguished a portion of the K.R.R.C., for they had proved themselves equal to the task of keeping up their highest reputation and had added to the honours of the Regiment. He was sorry there were not so many there that evening as they might hope to welcome on future occasions. He must mention, amongst those officers serving with temporary commissions and standing out as leaders of men, Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Smith (who commanded the 2nd Battalion at the end of the campaign), Lieut.-Colonel Richard Pennell (whom he remembered as a corporal at the beginning of the War in the 2nd Battalion), and last of all, two Rhodesian officers, Colonel Brady and Colonel Methuen. In concluding his interesting speech, Sir Edward referred to the present day Battalions and their Commanders, and said that he thought they might safely say that although the old Regiment had largely passed away, the Riflemen of the future would equally do them credit, and it was with deep feelings he gave them the toast, coupling with it the names of Major-General Sir John Davidson, to respond for the past, and Colonel Green, to respond for present Riflemen.

Major-General Sir J. H. Davidson, in the course of his reply, said that as regarded the Regiment during the War,

it was no surprise to him to see that it was second to none. Having spoken of the *esprit de corps* shown by the Regiment, he said he thought the question of *esprit de corps* and Regimental feeling was more important now than it had ever been in the history of the Empire. He paid a striking tribute to the debt that young Riflemen owed to their predecessors, and especially to the Colonels Commandant.

Colonel H. C. R. Green, C.B., returning thanks as senior serving Rifleman, said he felt sure he was voicing the pleasure of all serving Riflemen at seeing so many gentlemen who took temporary commissions in the Regiment during the War. The Regiment was in a hole and could not have done without them, and they owed them a deep debt of gratitude. That there were so many dining there that evening he took as a happy augury that should another war occur (which God forbid!) they would again assist in maintaining the glorious traditions of the Regiment.

Lord Rawlinson, in proposing the health of the Chairman, assured him that although the colour of his coat might be red, he had only to scratch it and he would find it green underneath. Taking up General Davidson's point as to the importance of *esprit de corps*, Lord Rawlinson said that now they had come back to peace conditions Army Corps and Divisions had vanished into space, and it was the regiment which was paramount. In submitting Lord Grenfell's health, he alluded to the personal gratitude he felt to that distinguished officer when, as Commander-in-Chief in Egypt, he sent him up the Nile to join the staff of Lord Kitchener, and gave him his first opportunity of seeing a well-considered and active operation.

Lord Grenfell, responding to an enthusiastic reception of the toast, humorously alluded to a visit he had paid to Ypres, and suggested that as he had been under fire, after that announcement his friend, Lord Rawlinson, should see that he was recognised. He assured them it was the greatest pleasure to an old soldier to see the Regiment so prosperous, and to meet so many officers who had done such splendid work. He felt that in the War the Regiment in which he had lived and served for sixty-two years had come out absolutely at the top of the tree.

THE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION

ANNUAL REGIMENTAL DINNER

THE TOLL OF THE GREAT WAR.

At the Revival Dinner of The King's Royal Rifle Corps Veterans' Association, held at the Headquarters of the old Victoria and St. George's Rifles, 56, Davies Street, Berkeley Square, on the evening of May 29th, impressive reference was made to the glorious contribution of The King's Royal Rifle Corps to the incomparable achievements of the British Army during the Great War. In the absence of Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, the Chair was taken by Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. :—

Supported by Lieut.-General Sir W. Pitcairn Campbell, K.C.B., Major-General Sir S. W. Hare, K.C.M.G., C.B., Major-General C. R. R. McGrigor, C.B., C.M.G., Major-General L. A. E. Price Davies, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., Brig.-General E. Pearce-Serocold, C.M.G., Brig.-General R. S. Oxley, C.B., C.M.G., Colonel R. A. P. Rennie, C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel H. C. R. Green, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Colonel R. G. Jelf, C.M.G., D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel T. O'Shea, D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel W. Judge, M.B.E., Colonel Lewis Butler, Colonel V. W. F. Dickins, D.S.O., V.D., Capt. C. E. Clague, Capt. H. B. Day, Capt. A. H. Collier, Capt. R. Lydiart. There were also present :—Sergt.-Major Alder, A. F., Color-Sergt. Austin, H., Color-Sergt. Ash, A., Color-Sergt. Arno, O., Color-Sergt. Allen, J., Bugler Allen, J., R.-S.-M. Bloomfield, A., Color-Sergt. Blake, B. W., Color-Sergt. Blackburne, W. W., Sergt. Brown, W., Sergt. Bengé, B., Sergt. Bull, A., Sergt. Baker, H., Corpl. Byrne, W., Rifleman Bayliss, H., Rifleman Brockwell, W., Rifleman Beardow, J. R., R.-Q.-M.-S. Curtis, F., Sergt.-Major Croft, F., Sergt.-Major Cox, W. T., Color-Sergt. Clarke, J., Sergt. Chapman, A., Corpl. Clemens, W. W., Rifleman Congerton, F., Rifleman Cordery, G., Rifleman Callaghan, T., Sergt. Day, W. S., Rifleman Dawson, C. E., Rifleman Dove, W., Sergt. Ederfield, W., D.C.M., M.M., Rifleman England, O., Rifleman Evans, A., Rifleman Elbrow, W., Rifleman Ernstring, W., Rifleman Emmerson, H., Bugler Edwards, G. C., Color-Sergt. Ferns, R., Color-Sergt. Farmer, C., Sergt. Foord, R., Sergt. Frostick, A., Sergt. Flynn, J., Rifleman Foxwell, W., R.-S.-M. Green, W., Corpl. Guppy, F., Rifleman Grantham, W., Rifleman Gill, W., Rifleman Green, C., Rifleman Gray, C. J., Rifleman Grogan, F., Rifleman Gribble, H., Rifleman Gibson, I., R.-Q.-M.-S. Haslam, R., Sergt. Hoare, J., Sergt. Herbert, R. E., Sergt. Hurley, F. G., Sergt. Hands, G., Sergt. Hobden, W., Sergt. Hooker, G., L.-Corpl. Haddock, R., Rifleman Hall, W., Rifleman Harris, J., Rifleman Hallett, E. W., Rifleman Holmes, J. H., Rifleman Healey, R., Rifleman Hancock, S., Rifleman Harvey, —, Hayward, G. W., Color-Sergt. Jacob, E., Sergt.-Bugler Johnson, W. E., Sergt. Jacobs, H. T., C.-S.-M. Kerry, J., Color-Sergt. King, H., C.-S.-M. London, C., Rifleman Lock, W., Sergt.-Major

Mitchell, C. G., Sergt.-Major McCarthy, J., Sergt.-Major Mitchell, J. T., Corpl. Mortimer, W. M. M., Rifleman Minett, H., Rifleman Martin, J., Rifleman Maynard, J., Rifleman Mowatt, T., Rifleman Martin, J., Rifleman Millen, H., Sergt. Noyce, L., Sergt.-Major Owen, J., C.-S.-M. Palmer, W., Q.-M.-S. Parker, B., Color-Sergt. Percival, R., Sergt. Privett, G. H., Sergt. Poole, A., Sergt. Prudence, W. C., Sergt. Polkinghorne, E. J., Rifleman Pocock, J. T., Bandsman Pallister, A., C.-S.-M. Richardson, W. H., Q.-M.-S. Richardson, W., Sergt.-Major Rushworth, G., Rifleman Rothwell, H., Rifleman Rawlings, E., C.-S.-M. Sherriff, G., D.C.M., Sergt.-Major Seaman, A. G., Bugler Sheahan, W., Sergt.-Major Symons, J., Sergt.-Bugler Simpson, J. H., Sergt.-Bugler Symons, W., Sergt. Symons, J. G., Sergt. Summerton, W. R., Corpl. Staines, T., Bandsman Stanley, T., R.-S.-M. Tedder, H., M.C., R.-S.-M. Tyler, F., Bandmaster Tyler, F., Corpl. Taylor, C., Rifleman Thomas, A., Color-Sergt. Underhill, W. H., Color-Sergt. Ulph, J. T., Sergt. Underhill, G. F., R.-Q.-M.-S. Woodford, J. T., Q.-M.-S. Wallace, T. R., Sergt.-Major Walters, M., Sergt.-Major Wright, G., Sergt. Welboen, W. J., Rifleman Wotton, P. J., Rifleman Wheeler, W., Rifleman Webb, H., Rifleman Young, H.

The company was further distinguished by the presence of nine Chelsea veterans, amongst whom was Sergt. Flynn, a veteran of the Indian Mutiny, who, after service with the East India Company, enlisted in the 1st K.R.R.C. over sixty years ago. A pleasing feature of the gathering was the fact that the waiting was performed in the main by a number of men and N.C.O.'s who had seen service in the late War with one or other unit of the K.R.R.C., principally in the Territorial Battalions, who were offering the gathering the hospitality of their Headquarters.

THE ROYAL FAMILY AND THE K.R.R.C.

In proposing the loyal toasts, Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton made allusion to the real and close connection between the Royal Family and the Regiment, remarking that Riflemen had good cause to regard His Majesty with deep respect and affection not only as their King, but also as their Colonel-in-Chief. The keynote of His Majesty's character was what brought them together that evening—human sympathy, and nothing else. With reference to H.M. The Queen, Queen Alexandra, and other members of the Royal Family, Sir Edward said the Royal Family had a close and honoured connection with their great Regiment, dating from 1798. King George V had been sixteen years Colonel-in-Chief, and his interest in the Regiment and all connected with it was phenomenal. His eldest brother, the Duke of Clarence, learnt his business as a soldier as a Rifleman, and His Majesty

had put four of his first cousins into the Regiment. Two Princes had died on active service with the Regiment—Prince Christian Victor and Prince Maurice of Battenberg. The latter was killed at the First Battle of Ypres, while leading a platoon of the 1st Battalion into action, and his death was the first instance in English history of a Prince of the blood Royal dying at the head of his men with the humble rank of Lieutenant. He reminded his audience of the great work of the Queen, Princess Christian, and Princess Beatrice in connection with the Hospital Association of Lady Visitors, and in connection with sending parcels to Prisoners of War. The King had recently presented to the Regiment his third son, Prince Henry, the greatest honour that could be paid to the Regiment. A great responsibility therefore rested upon them, for no doubt Prince Henry was destined in the future to hold a very high and commanding position in the British Army.

MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY.

The Chairman announced that he had sent the following telegram to the King's Private Secretary: "The Veterans' Association of The King's Royal Rifle Corps, at their First Annual Dinner since 1914, desire to convey their respectful duty to His Majesty, their Colonel-in-Chief, and to wish him long life and happiness." The following reply had been received: "I have received with much pleasure your message, and ask you to thank the veterans of The King's Royal Rifle Corps for their loyal assurances, and trust that they will have a happy evening."

"THE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION."

In proposing the toast of "The Veterans' Association," Sir Edward Hutton first apologised for the absence of Lord Grenfell, their honorary senior Colonel Commandant, and affectionately termed "Lord G.", who had public engagements in the country on Sunday and Monday which absolutely prohibited him from being with them except in spirit. That was the Ninth Annual Dinner of the Veterans' Association, which was started by General Sir Redvers Buller in 1906, and thanks to the new Chairman of Committee, who had taken the place of their dear old friend, Major General Fetherstonhaugh, his friend Lieut.-General

Sir Wm. P. Campbell, generally known as "Johnnie Campbell," assisted by his old friend and quondam lance-corporal when he (the speaker) was Adjutant of the 4th Battalion, Colonel Tim O'Shea, D.S.O., that annual gathering had been revived after the Great War. They would wish to congratulate those two gentlemen and the excellent Committee upon the success of the gathering. But that was only a preliminary canter, it was only a sort of portent of what they were going to have in the way of Veterans' Dinners. He hoped next year they might have treble the number, and he would like to see branches of the Veterans' Association established at Birmingham, York, Manchester, and all large centres from which Riflemen so largely came. It was a significant fact that at that Dinner that evening he had shaken hands with at least 150 Riflemen, and not more than a dozen who had fought in the recent Great War. The reason was obvious. It was not want of sympathy with the Regiment, but they had gone through five strenuous years of war under the most awful circumstances in which war had been waged in the history of the world, and they had returned to civil life and for the time being a feeling of lassitude had taken possession of them, and this accounted for the comparatively small response in regard to that Dinner. He was convinced that a reaction would set in, and that they would then have a flood of Riflemen who had served in the War who would desire to be associated together with their comrades not only in London, but throughout England, in order to maintain the tie of brotherhood and comradeship which had always been a distinctive feature of their Regiment. After all wasn't the keynote of the whole thing with them as Riflemen—that feeling of intense regard and affection for the men with whom they had served? He was absolutely convinced they had only to wait for a few months more, or at the most for a year or two more, to find that that fine feeling of comradeship which had always been characteristic of Riflemen would be renewed with increased vigour, and he hoped the Committee would work hard with that object in view. Since their last Dinner what a lot had happened. Little did they think on that occasion—March 3rd, 1914—that on August 5th war would be declared and that they would

pass through five years of ghastly strife, with the result that perhaps not many of them foresaw—the triumph of this old country in all corners of the globe, the British Empire put in an exalted position of responsibility and greatness in the universe such as no other nation and no other people had hitherto aspired to. Little did they think that. “Well,” continued Sir Edward, “our Regiment has borne a noble part. They have done their duty.

500 OFFICERS AND NEARLY 14,000 MEN

have laid down their lives on the field of battle from this Regiment alone.” The casualties amounted to something like 75,000, and he supposed there was no regiment in the British Army that had suffered greater loss than The King’s Royal Rifle Corps. All old Riflemen had had a share in building up that great Regiment and in creating that spirit which had carried them victorious through the greatest War of all time with renewed credit to the Regiment to which they belonged. He wished to impress upon them the fact that the 1st and 2nd Battalions, such as we knew them before the War, were annihilated and ceased to exist after the First Battle of Ypres in October and November, 1914. The 3rd and 4th Battalions equally ceased to exist, and were annihilated in the second glorious victory, the Second Battle of Ypres, in May, 1915, and the whole of the four Regular Battalions of the Regiment had by May, 1915, so far as concerned the personnel at the commencement of the campaign, been annihilated, and by a curious coincidence that annihilation and sacrifice of lives for a great cause took place upon the same area, the salient of the defences of Ypres, two miles long by a thousand yards broad. In that small area the whole of the killed—officers and men—now lie, of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Regiment. He did not think, perhaps, they quite realised the tragedy of that, but it was well that they should. Of the other Battalions throughout the War he would not speak, beyond saying that they were proud of their work and proud of their actions. The hearts of all old Riflemen went out to the younger members of the Regiment who had so gloriously upheld their traditions. He would refer them for details to the yearly *Chronicles* of the Regiment, pub-

lished for the years of the War ending 1918, and he believed their completeness, and the methods which had been adopted for stating in narrative form the work done by the Regiment, were unique in the British Army. One fact worth noting as regarded the position held by their Regiment during the Great War was that during the campaign there had been employed on active and other service no fewer than forty-five Generals belonging to the Regiment. On the day of the Armistice, on the strength of their Regiment they had one Major-General and seventeen Brigadier-Generals, all of whom had gone back again to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel or Colonel—and that also was a unique fact in the British Army, and a not insignificant one. In concluding a speech of intense interest to Riflemen, Sir Edward referred to the present condition of the Regiment. The 3rd and 4th Battalions were in India, and he was told that they were not the worst Battalions in India. The 1st and 2nd Battalions were at Aldershot and Portsmouth respectively, and eight months ago they were composed largely of young soldiers which he thought would take years to manufacture into the finished article; but he recently went to Portsmouth to inspect the 2nd Battalion, and a finer Battalion of young soldiers he never saw. The 1st Battalion he saw at Aldershot at the Royal Review, and in the march past the Commander-in-Chief (Lord Rawlinson) shared his opinion that the best of the lot was the 1st Battalion K.R.R.C. They might therefore be confident that the young Battalions were in good hands and would worthily maintain the prestige of their dear Regiment. He asked them to drink "Long life and prosperity to the Veterans' Association," and coupled the names of Col.-Sergt. King (whose name took him back to the 4th Battalion forty or fifty years ago) and Colonel Green, commanding the 2nd Battalion.

THE VETERAN'S REPLY.

The toast having been enthusiastically honoured, Col.-Sergt. King, a grey-haired veteran, speaking from the eminence of a chair, thanked the proposer on behalf of both old and new veterans. They rejoiced to think that the Regiment left their mark upon the enemy before they were nearly wiped out. The only regret of the "Old Brigade" was that they could not be in France to assist the boys

who so gloriously kept up the name of The King's Royal Rifle Corps. He hoped that meeting would be recorded in the *Chronicles* of the Regiment.

Colonel Green, responding for serving Riflemen, said that all Riflemen, officers, N.C.O.'s and men were trying to maintain the system and re-establish the system which they had been taught so well by the veterans present that evening. Amongst those he had brought with him as representing the 2nd Battalion was S.-M. Tyler, whom a great many knew as a son of a Bandmaster of the 1st Battalion, and C.-S.-M. Sherriff, son of Col.-Sergt. Sherriff, who was born in the Regiment, and if only they would produce more of the same sort and send them to him, they would be well looked after.

OTHER TOASTS.

Lieut.-General Sir W. Pitcairn Campbell proposed the health of the Queen Victoria Rifles, who had kindly lent the hall for the Dinner, and recalled his association with the Battalion as Adjutant.

Colonel V. W. F. Dickins, in responding, said the Queen Victoria Rifles had always looked to the K.R.R.C. for teaching them what to do, and he assured them that they were greatly indebted to the Regular Battalions for the many excellent Adjutants they had provided. He had served with ten Adjutants in the Battalion, nine of whom were Riflemen, and two of them were now Generals (General Pitcairn Campbell and General Northey). They had also had excellent Quartermasters, amongst them Lieut.-Colonel O'Shea, and it was one of the greatest pleasures of his life to recommand him for the D.S.O. They were always delighted to welcome the Veterans' Association at their Headquarters, and he hoped they might have many more pleasant gatherings there. He also hoped that in the future they might have the pleasure and privilege of being welcomed, as in the old days, at Winchester, or wherever the Rifles might be.

The health of the Chairman was proposed by Major-General McGrigor, who remarked that no Rifleman living had a greater love for his Regiment, had done more for his Regiment, or had the interests of the Regiment more at heart than Sir Edward Hutton.

THE CELER ET AUDAX CLUB

Annual Report of the General Committee for 1920

1.—ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The proceedings of the Annual General Meeting, held on 15th May, 1920, are submitted.

2.—ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS FOR 1920.

The Annual Report of the Committee is submitted for approval.

The Accounts for 1920 are submitted by the Hon. Treasurer for the year ending 31st December, 1920, for approval.

3.—ANNUAL REPORTS AND ACCOUNTS of the following Sub-Committees for 1920 are submitted :—

The Regimental Chronicle.

The Regimental History.

The Brief History.

The Veterans' Association.

The War Memorial Committee.

The various Sub-Committees, having submitted their resignations, are re-elected for 1921.

4.—ANNUAL DINNER.

The Annual Dinner took place on Oaks Day, 4th June, with Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell in the Chair, at the King Edward Rooms, Hotel Victoria. 149 Members were present.

The Annual Dinner for 1921 has been arranged to take place on Oaks Day, 3rd June. Lieut.-General Sir W. Pitcairn Campbell, Colonel Commandant, has been invited to be Chairman of the Sub-Committee to make all arrangements and to appoint its Members.

5.—FUNERALS.

The Sub-Committee, consisting of Major-General Sir S. W. Hare, K.C.M.G., C.B., Chairman, Brig.-General R. S. Oxley, C.B., C.M.G., and the Hon. Secretary, "Celer et Audax" Club, has revised the directions drawn up by a Committee in 1910 covering honours to be paid at funerals, memorials to deceased officers, etc. These have been approved by Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, Chairman of the Club, and will be forwarded to all concerned.

6.—ELECTION OF SIX REPRESENTATIVE PAST OFFICERS FOR THE COMMITTEE.

The following Officers have been elected for the year 1921 :—

MAJOR-GENERAL C. R. R. McGRIGOR, C.B., C.M.G.

BRIG.-GENERAL R. S. OXLEY, C.B., C.M.G.

COLONEL R. BYRON, D.S.O.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. F. G. WYNDHAM, M.V.O.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. H. BARNETT, C.M.G., D.S.O.

CAPTAIN SIR THOMAS TROUBRIDGE, BART.

7.—RIFLEMEN'S AID SOCIETY.

The Report for the year 1920 has been forwarded to the Committee. The Report shows that the usefulness of the Society is still increasing and that a most important work is being done among discharged Riflemen. The total number of cases dealt with during 1920 was 3682—an increase of 911 over the number dealt with in the previous year—as follows :—

Applications for Employment	...	...	945
Applications for Financial Assistance and Loans	...	...	1872
Applications for Advice <i>re</i> pensions, gratuities, treatment, training, grants from Government funds, etc.	...	...	2817

The following table shows the immense increase which has taken place in the amount of capital and income of the Society since the removal of the Headquarters from Winchester early in 1918 to the 31st December, 1920 :—

	Capital	Income
Year ending 31st December, 1917	£17,038	£1163
Year ending 31st December, 1920	£37,460	£2801

The system of " Riflemen's Friends " (394 in number), evolved by the kind efforts of the Ladies' Guild from the Hospital Visitors' Association during the War, has been of the utmost assistance in visiting the families of Riflemen. Great value is attached to the clothing provided through the Ladies' Guild for cases recommended by the Committee of The Riflemen's Aid Society. The co-operation of the Ladies in question has proved a most useful and important asset to the personal efforts of the Society.

Major-General Sir S. W. Hare, K.C.M.G., C.B., and Brig.-General W. S. Kays were nominated to represent the Club upon the Committee of The Riflemen's Aid Society for 1921.

8.—APPOINTMENT OF HONORARY SECRETARY.

The Members of the Club are indebted to Lieut.-Colonel H. W. M. Watson, who kindly undertook the duties of Hon.

Secretary during the interval between the resignation of Lieut.-Colonel Geoffrey St. Aubyn and the appointment of Lieut.-Colonel G. A. Soltau-Symons.

9.—LEGAL STATUS OF THE CLUB.

The resolution passed at the General Meeting of the 15th May, 1920, directed that the Club should be placed on a legal and corporate basis. This is now in the hands of the Solicitors, Messrs. Batten, Proffitt & Scott, 13, Victoria Street, and the necessary Memorandum of Association and legal formula will be ready for the approval of the General Committee at an early date.

The Club will then, constituted upon a legal and recognised basis, be entitled to hold money upon trust, to receive bequests and in every other respect to fill the functions of a corporate body; it will therefore in this regard be in the same position as The Riflemen's Aid Society.

10.—OFFICIAL TITLE OF THE REGIMENT.

Upon the 9th December an announcement appeared in the Press that a change in the Official Title of the Regiment had been approved, and that in place of "*The King's Royal Rifle Corps*" it was in future to be called "*King's Royal Rifles*." This alteration created the greatest astonishment among Members of the Regiment, past and present. It was obvious that a misunderstanding had occurred and immediate steps were taken to rectify the mistake; but not in time to prevent the change appearing in the Army Orders for January.

The result was satisfactory, and at a Meeting of the General Committee of the Club upon 8th February, 1921, Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell communicated the following letter from the War Office, dated 2nd February, 1921:—

"I am commanded by the Army Council to inform you that His Majesty has been pleased to approve of a reversion in the case of this Regiment to its previous Title, and that in future its Title will be '*The King's Royal Rifle Corps*,' and the Army List abbreviation 'K.R.R.C.'"

(Signed)

H. J. CREEDY, *Secretary*.

The unique and distinct Title, therefore, conferred upon the Regiment in 1880 by King William IV has been confirmed by H.M. King George V, Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment. It will be remembered that this Title was originally granted upon the death of Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of York, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and for thirty years Colonel-in-

Chief of the Regiment, and in commemoration of the remarkable services of the 5th Battalion (Rifles) throughout the Peninsular War, 1808-1814, for which sixteen Battle Honours have been awarded.

It is not too much to say that the Members, past and present, of the Regiment are in some measure at least to blame for the misunderstanding that took place. There has been an almost universal carelessness in the nomenclature adopted during the past forty years, and it is obviously necessary that in future everyone concerned with the true interests of the Regiment should be careful to refer to it officially and otherwise by its full and significant designation, or by its official abbreviation.

11.—REGIMENTAL CHRONICLE.

The financial position of the *Regimental Chronicle*, showing the debt of £1085 to the publishers has been dealt with in the Special Report to the "Celer et Audax" Club Committee by the *Chronicle* Committee in 1920, an abbreviated statement of which is attached, together with a further special Report submitted by the Committee elected for the purpose by the General Committee of 1st November, 1920.

The General Committee have approved, and recommend the adoption by the Club of the report of Major-General McGrigor's Special Committee to the following effect:—

1.—That the grant of £500 from the Funds of the Club towards the debt be approved; if at any future time the Funds of the *Chronicle* Sub-Committee have improved so as to permit of the repayment of the sum this should be done.

2.—That in order to provide the balance of the debt, the suggestion put forward by Lieut.-General Sir E. Hutton be adopted.

The proposal of Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton may be described as a system of Terminable Annuities based upon voluntary bequests of £100 and upwards, which should be invited from certain Members not less than 55 years of age, to be paid forthwith; upon which interest not exceeding 7 per cent. will be paid during their life time by the *Chronicle* Committee and guaranteed by the Club.

While recommending the foregoing for final approval of the Annual Meeting, the General Committee consider that the *Chronicle* Committee, in conjunction with the Honorary Treasurer, Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton, should be left to carry out these proposals at such time and in such manner as the circumstances of the case may render advisable.

GRENFELL, FIELD-MARSHAL,

Chairman.

23rd March, 1921.

COMMITTEES

THE COMMITTEE OF THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS CHRONICLE,

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1920,

being mainly extracts of the Special Meeting of the Regimental Chronicle Committee of the 28th July, 1920.

Committee :

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR EDWARD HUTTON, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
(Chairman).

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR T. L. N. MORLAND, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. R. MENDES, C.B.

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR GUY CAMPBELL, BART.

LIEUT.-COLONEL LEWIS BUTLER.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. J. LONG, C.M.G.

THE ADJUTANTS OF THE FOUR BATTALIONS AND THE
DEPOT.

COLONEL R. BYRON, D.S.O., *Editor and Hon. Treasurer.*

The Commanding Officers of the 1st and 2nd Battalions and Rifle Depot were not able to be present at the Meeting of 28th July, but their attention had been personally invited to the financial position, and the suggestions formulated had been in part discussed with them.

1.—STATEMENT *re* FINANCE.

The Hon. Treasurer and Assistant Hon. Treasurer, Col. Byron and Lieut.-Col. Judge, submitted the Accounts made up to 26th July, 1920, namely, a "Cash Account" and a "Financial Statement" of assets and debits covering the financial position.

CASH ACCOUNT.

Subscriptions, 1920. Subscribers numbering 227 at 10s. are shown. This number of subscribers is considered to be less than the number which should and might be obtained. It was suggested that the number might reasonably be increased by 250. There are 190 retired officers, Members of the "Celer et Audax" Club who are not at present subscribers, and there are sixty officers now serving with the Regiment who by some oversight do not contribute.

Sixteen subscribers at 5s. This half-subscription system should be remedied forthwith, and the subscribers at 5s. should be requested to increase their subscriptions for 1920 to 10s., and be further requested to make up the back subscriptions covering the period for the last five years at least.

The financial statement shows that the liability which has to be faced is as follows:—

Messrs. Warren & Son	...	...	£838	2	9
Mr. John Murray	...	...	247	8	9
			<hr/>		
			£1085	6	6

(This liability taken at 5 per cent. represents £55 per annum.)

Against this liability there remains as an asset to the 27th July, 1920, the value of the copies of the *Chronicle* in hand and unsold which are shown to be valued at £1171. 10s.

2.—THE LIABILITIES INCURRED BY THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Sub-Committee of the *Chronicle* desire to submit the following explanation of the debt which they have incurred in carrying out to the best of their judgment the instructions of the "Celer et Audax" Club General Committee as to the publication of the *Chronicles* for 1916, 1917 and 1918:—"That the financial responsibility of publishing the volumes for 1916, 1917 and 1918 as soon as possible should be boldly faced, and that the 'Celer et Audax' Club should stand behind the *Chronicle* Committee in the arrangements proposed." (Annual Report for 1918.)

The *Chronicles* for 1914 and 1915 with their complete narratives by Battalions of the part taken by them in the Great War proved most popular and secured a ready sale. The *Chronicle* for 1915, although the edition was doubled, was specially in great demand upon its publication in 1916, and the edition was quickly sold out. It was thereupon decided to increase the number of copies of the future *Chronicles* in order to meet the requirements which the increased number of Battalions seemed to render imperative. This was accordingly done, but the War Office Censor, before the 1916 volume could be published, prohibited any further issue of War Records. A decreased edition for 1917 and 1918 was accordingly decided on. The embargo was, however, not removed until 1919, when the greater number of the Battalions had been demobilised and the larger proportion of Riflemen discharged.

The result has been disappointing, although every possible effort has been made to sell the copies in hand of the three War editions for 1916, 1917 and 1918.

The Committee are satisfied with the intrinsic worth of the War *Chronicles* as a whole, not only for their historic and unique interest, but for the literary skill with which they have been prepared. It is safe to say that no unit of the British Army

has hitherto been so fortunate in this regard and that the Regiment has good reason to be proud of so complete a contemporaneous work.

3.—SUGGESTIONS TO MEET THE SITUATION.

The Committee, having carefully viewed the situation indicated, make the following proposals:—

“That the present subscription per annum of 10s. be increased to 15s. in order to meet the expenses connected with the increase of prices, wages and publication generally.” (Carried into effect.)

“The amount thus received will cover the interest required upon the debt, and even if 7 per cent., the current bank rate, is demanded the increased subscriptions may be relied upon to cover the expenditure.”

“The Committee propose that the Officers Commanding Regular Battalions, Special Reserve Battalions (when embodied), and the Rifle Depot, shall be requested to co-operate to the utmost, and should be further requested to appoint a small Regimental Sub-Committee to assist the Committee of the Regimental *Chronicle* in the propaganda necessary for the sale of the War *Chronicles* among the N.C.O.'s and Riflemen serving.” (Carried into effect.)

SUB-COMMITTEE FOR PROPAGANDA AT WINCHESTER.

The Committee most gratefully appreciate the immense labour and value of the services rendered by the Sub-Committee at Winchester, namely, Major L. Pardoe, Major Alastair Leith and Captain R. H. Woods, in co-operating with and assisting Colonel Byron, the Editor, in the propaganda for the sale of the *Chronicles*.

4.—OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE UPON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The Committee view the financial situation, grave as it appears, with confident hopes that by energy and initiative on their part and on that of the Members, past and present, of the Regiment, who are prepared to assist in meeting the situation, a successful issue will result.

It is generally recognised that as a result of the reaction arising from the great strain and suffering during the Great War, the men who have taken part are for the time being war-worn and apathetic in all that concerns their military service. This may be accepted as only a passing phase, to be followed in its turn by a corresponding reaction which will bring with it in a year or two an insatiable demand for every historical narrative of a personal and regimental character bearing upon the Greatest War of all time.

The Committee are satisfied that with patience and time a very considerable improvement in the demand for copies of the *War Chronicles* will gradually arise. They realise that their own energy and initiative, together with that of the Regimental Sub-Committees proposed, and above all of the Winchester Sub-Committee, must be devoted to keeping the interest in the *Chronicle* and History of the Regiment alive, and continuously before those directly and indirectly connected with the Regiment. The publishers have assured the Editor that they realise the position, and have in no way pressed for the liquidation of their accounts. Interest will be demanded, for which, as it is shown, funds exist.

(Signed) EDWARD T. H. HUTTON, LIEUT.-GENERAL,
COLONEL COMMANDANT,
31st December, 1920. *Chairman Chronicle Committee.*

Proceedings of a Sub-Committee appointed by the General Committee of the "Celer et Audax" Club assembled at 71, Eccleston Square, S.W., at 11.30 a.m., 12th November, 1920, for the purpose of considering the Report of the Regimental *Chronicle* Committee of 28th July, 1920, and the best method to adopt for meeting the financial liability of the Regimental *Chronicle*, and to report as soon as possible to the Committee of the "Celer et Audax" Club.

Present:—

MAJOR-GENERAL C. T. McGRIGOR (Chairman).

COLONEL R. BYRON.

CAPTAIN SIR THOMAS TROUBRIDGE.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. A. SOLTAU-SYMONS,

Hon. Secretary, "Celer et Audax" Club.

Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton was unable to be present owing to indisposition.

The Sub-Committee, having fully considered the matter, recommend the "Celer et Audax" Club to make a grant of £500 (five hundred pounds) from the Funds of that Club. If at any future time the Funds of the *Chronicle* have improved so as to permit of their repaying this sum, they should do so.

It was understood that the suggestion put forward by Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton at the Meeting of the "Celer et Audax" Club on 1st November was approved by that Committee, and, if considered advisable, the Sub-Committee recommend that Lieut.-General Sir Edward Hutton be asked to carry out his proposal, the question of guaranteeing the interest being a matter for the "Celer et Audax" Club.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.

President :

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR W. PITCAIRN CAMPBELL, K.C.B.

Headquarters (London) Committee :

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR T. L. N. MORLAND, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR J. H. DAVIDSON, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.P.

COLONEL L. A. E. PRICE-DAVIES, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O.

BREVET COLONEL H. C. R. GREEN, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

LIEUT.-COLONEL V. H. S. SCRATCHLEY, O.B.E., D.S.O.

BREVET LIEUT.-COLONEL H. W. M. WATSON, C.M.G., D.S.O.

(8 others to be selected.)

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer :

LIEUT.-COLONEL T. O'SHEA, D.S.O.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1920.

The Association is not so well supported as it might be, and it is hoped that many more belonging to the Regiment will become Members in 1921.

The Annual Dinner was held on 29th May, 1920, at 56, Davies Street, W., and was very successful. In the absence of Field-Marshal The Rt. Hon. Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Lieut.-General Sir E. Hutton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Colonel Commandant), was in the Chair.

The Accounts for the year are attached.

T. O'SHEA, LIEUT.-COLONEL,

1st January, 1921.

Hon. Secretary.

* * * * *

OVERSEAS BRANCH.

With the object of forming a Rhodesian Branch of the Veterans' Association, a Meeting was held at Bulawayo on 20th June last, which was attended by a large number of Riflemen. It was decided that such a Branch should be formed in Rhodesia with Headquarters at Bulawayo, having the following objects:

1.—A special re-union of all those who have served in The King's Royal Rifle Corps.

2.—The retention of a permanent link with the Regiment.

Some forty Members were then enrolled and the following Committee elected:—

President—LIEUT.-COLONEL J. B. BRADY, D.S.O.

Treasurer—LIEUT. B. ASTILL.

Hon. Secretary—

Members—RIFLEMAN S. DEMETT.

CAPTAIN D. EVANS.

LIEUT. H. S. DAWSON.

Two strong Branches of the Veterans' Association have now been formed in Southern Rhodesia, one in each Province, the Mashonaland Branch with Headquarters at Salisbury, and the Matebele Branch at Bulawayo.

The Annual Dinner for Mashonaland held early in October was a great success. Lieut.-Colonel Hon. A. F. W. Harris was in the Chair. His Honour the Administrator, Sir Drummond Chaplin (who is the son of a Rifleman) and Sir Francis Newton, late Treasurer-General, whose son was killed in France with the 10th Battalion, were also present and made capital speeches.

With regard to the intense keenness for the Regiment shown by our comrades in Rhodesia, Colonel Brady writes:—"I am hoping later to get our Senior Cadets recognised as a 'Young Soldiers' Battalion, definitely affiliated to the Regiment as a Rifle Battalion and wearing the Regimental badge and buttons. Then when the 'Call' comes again, we will be trained and ready to take our places in the ranks of the Regiment."

REPORT OF THE WAR MEMORIAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Sub-Committee present a brief Report of the progress made during the year.

War Memorial Committee :

MAJOR-GENERAL C. R. R. McGRIGOR, C.B., C.M.G. (*Chairman*).
MRS. PRICE-DAVIES.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. R. MENDES, C.B.

COLONEL H. C. R. GREEN, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

LIEUT.-COLONEL R. JELF, C.M.G., D.S.O.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. JUDGE.

MAJOR G. HENNESSY, M.P.

MAJOR F. L. PARDOE, D.S.O.

CAPTAIN L. M. MYERS.

THE HON. SECRETARY, "Celer et Audax" Club.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

This has been arranged with Miss Bayes. Rolls of names have been completed, officers by rank, other ranks in alphabetical order by ranks.

The total number actually shown in the Roll is 567 officers and 12,119 other ranks. It is hoped that the book will be completed about the end of March, 1921.

The table and case, together with details of inscriptions, etc., have been arranged for the Roll. A site on the south side of the Nave of Winchester Cathedral has been selected with the consent of the Cathedral Authorities.

STATUE.

A site for the Statue, by Mr. John Tweed, near the West Door has been selected with the consent of the Cathedral Authorities. If accepted, it is proposed to exhibit the Statue in this year's Royal Academy.

BATTLEFIELD MEMORIALS.

The plans have been approved, and the French architect, M. Chiffot, of Paris, has been authorised to commence work on the two monuments.

A site for the monument at Pozières has kindly been presented by M. Henri Bedu, for which grateful thanks have been sent. A site for the Hooge statue has not yet been decided, but steps are being taken with a view to hastening a settlement.

FUND FOR ASSISTANCE OF RIFLEMEN.

Rules for the administration of the Fund have been drawn up.

An appeal was circulated during July and August showing the progress of the various objects of the Memorial, as well as a list of donations and subscriptions received up to 15th June, 1920. This was sent to all Members of the "Celer et Audax" Club, Reserve of Officers, relatives and next-of-kin of officers, about 2550 in all. The direct result was over £1500 in further subscriptions.

Late in December the Chairman sent out a circular letter to all those Members of the "Celer et Audax" Club who had not subscribed to the Fund, and, in reply to the reminder, about £150 has been received up to date, and more money is still coming in.

In addition to receipts shown in the attached Account, a sum of about £280 has been promised in annual subscriptions.

H. W. M. WATSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL,

Hon. Secretary.

71, ECCLESTON SQUARE, S.W. 1.

28th January, 1921.

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS, TO 31ST JANUARY, 1921.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
£	s d	£	s d
31/1/21 To Total Donations and Subscriptions ...	10447 6 9	31/1/21 To Transfer to Petty Cash Account ...	500 0 0
31/12/20 " Dividends on Investments and Interest on Current Account ...	417 8 2	31/12/19 " Mr. Tweed, being 1/3 Contract Price of Statue ...	833 6 8
		26/1/20 " Miss Bayes, being part payment for Roll Book ...	250 0 0
		17/4/20 " Lord Grenfell for Sir T. Jackson ...	105 0 0
		31/12/20 " Purchase of £5000 5% War Loan Stock ...	4731 14 0
		8/6/20 " Lloyds Paris Branch ...	*500 0 0
		15/8/20 " Donation from Col. Dalby, £245 4% Funding Loan ...	200 0 0
		In hands of Executive Committee, R.A.S. :—	
		Cash from 13th Battalion (Donation) ...	124 3 0
		" " 18th " ...	92 2 2
		" " 5th " ...	500 0 0
		£1000 4% Victory Bonds from 5th Battalion ...	1000 0 0
		Cheque Books ...	0 10 0
		Balance in Bank ...	2027 19 1
			£10864 14 11

In addition to above, Marks 15,623 from 20th Battalion, lying in Bank awaiting exchange, not yet credited in Accounts.
 £5000 Donation from Mrs. Foster-Cunliffe in hands of Executive Committee, R.A.S.
 Amount promised in Annual Subscriptions, £234. 6s.

* Fa. 11,700 has been paid from this amount to M. Chiffot, of Paris, part payment for Battlefields Monuments; Balance, Fa. 13,636.
 £1000 4% Victory Bonds from 5th Battalion was credited as a Donation of £1000.

THE LADIES' GUILD OF THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS

Founded 1906.

Patron :

HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.

CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR 1920.

President :

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

Vice-President :

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS BEATRICE.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

MRS. W. BARNETT.

LADY DAVIS.

MRS. FARMER.

LADY HUTTON.

THE HON. MRS. LEITH.

MRS. OXLEY.

MRS. L. PRICE-DAVIES.

MRS. BUCHANAN RIDDELL.

THE LADY STAMFORDHAM.

THE HON. LADY STUART-
WORTLEY.

Hon. Treasurer :

MRS. GERALD MARTIN.

Hon. Secretary :

MRS. F. A. FORTESCUE.

The Commanding Officer's wife of each Regular and Service Battalion or a lady nominated by him to represent the Battalion.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT FOR 1920.

The Annual General Meeting of the Guild was held on 8th June last at the Hyde Park Hotel, H.R.H. Princess Christian presided, and H.R.H. Princess Beatrice was present at the Meeting. It was decided to form a "Ladies' Guild Tea Club" for the purpose of arranging an afternoon party after each Annual Meeting.

The work of the Guild is now mainly directed towards assisting The Riflemen's Aid Society by providing clothing for women and children to be distributed on the recommendation of the Committee of The Riflemen's Aid Society in the many urgent cases of distress now unfortunately so frequently brought to their notice in the families of discharged and disabled Riflemen.

643 articles were sent in this year and 867 sent out, so we have had to draw considerably from our reserves from more fortunate years.

Miss Chenevix-Trench has most kindly undertaken the care of the distribution of the clothing, which is stored at Eccleston Square.

We trust the Guild will continue to be the representative body of the women connected with and interested in the Regiment in the future, as it has been doing in the fourteen years of its existence in the past.

MARY TERESA FORTESCUE,

1st February, 1921.

Hon. Secretary.

M

THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS MEMORIAL AT ETON

On Thursday, June 24th, a Memorial to the Etonian officers of The King's Royal Rifle Corps who fell in the War was unveiled in the Cloister. The Memorial was designed by Captain E. L. Warre, who served with the Regiment, and is in the form of a tablet of Portland stone, with two pilasters at the sides, inlaid with a red marble. On it, in three columns, are the names of the 75 fallen officers, and it is surmounted by a cornice inscribed with the battle-honours of the Regiment, to which those gained in the last War will ultimately be added. A broken pediment, containing the Regimental badge and motto, is at the top, and at the base are those of Eton. The connexion between the Regiment and the School (which contributed to it about 250 officers) is thus brought out. The Memorial, as the inscription upon it states, was erected by the survivors of this number to their brother officers.

It was unveiled by Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. The ceremony was preceded by a service in Chapel held at 3.30, which took the form of Evensong with special Psalm (xxvii), Lesson (Heb. ii, 6-18), Prayers, and the hymn "O valiant hearts, who to your glory came," by J. S. Arkwright. At the beginning of the service the Provost delivered an address, the text of which is given below, and recited the list of names. The Lesson and the special Prayers were read by the Headmaster.

At the conclusion of the service the congregation proceeded to the Cloister, and Lord Grenfell unveiled the Memorial and spoke briefly, expressing his own deep sympathy and that of the Regiment with the relatives of the fallen. The hymn, "Palms of glory, raiment bright," was then sung by the College and Lower Chapel Choirs, after which the Last Post was sounded from the top of Lupton's Tower, by the buglers of the 1st Battalion.

A large and distinguished gathering of Etonians and past and present officers of the Regiment was present.

The Provost's address was as follows:—

"Brethren,—We are met here to worship God and, in worshipping Him, to remember certain brave men, dear to us, who themselves used once to meet before God in this Chapel; and thereafter we shall dedicate a Memorial of them in another place that was very familiar to them in their young days.

"It is right that we should begin our service by calling to mind the reasons which make it most fitting that their companions in arms should set up a stone of remembrance to them here, and by the recitation of their names.

"They came from many homes, and to those homes the first love of their hearts was due: but they all shared in the love of Eton. To it they owed a part of their best happiness, and they felt the debt. There is required of all in a place like this a conscious effort and response if any lesson of book or of conduct is to become a part of life. Less conscious, though not less real, is the response to the influences of environment and companionship in which Eton is surpassingly rich. Whichever counted for most in the lives of these, it is certain that, deep in their hearts, was love and thankfulness for the place where, perhaps, their eyes first opened to the worth and grace of reverence, obedience and ancient beauty, where they felt the strength of mind and body begin to tell, and where they formed their first enduring friendships.

"From Eton some of them passed at once into another brotherhood, the heir of a glorious tradition of over one hundred and fifty years, to membership of which they had long looked forward. Others of them, not destined from the first to the soldier's life, embraced it as soon as it became plain that England had need of them. All, whether they came soon or late, showed themselves worthy of the great Regiment which was their pride, and which always will be proud of them. All were content to die the soldier's death. Whatever hopes had been theirs, of tranquil life in an English home, of public usefulness here or far off, of adding to knowledge, or creating beauty, or of other ways of ministering to man and serving God—these they were content to lay aside. And God ordained that those hopes should remain as offerings hung upon His altar: flowers that should not lose their beauty, but never among us should bear their fruit.

"Of what each one bore cheerfully and did valiantly at Ypres, where, heroes of two mighty conflicts, almost the whole of four battalions lie, or at Loos, or Cambrai, or Salonika; in what storm of suffering and of glory each one passed out of his mortal body, time would fail me if I tried to speak.

"*'Celer et Audax'* is the motto which Wolfe gave to their Regiment—Swift and Bold. To words something like these—of which all records show the rightness—they whom we honour to-day listened on more than one summer Sunday in this chapel: 'Saul and Jonathan were lovely and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided: they were swifter than eagles, they were stronger than lions.' And this also they heard then; and we think of it now: 'I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan: very pleasant hast thou been unto me: thy love to me was wonderful, passing the love of women.' Yet I would not end on this note, or on any note, of sadness, but rather with the simplest expression of our faith as Christians.

They are all still in the hands of the Father, as they were before, and as we are who stand here to-day; and He is not unrighteous, not unfair, that He should forget their work and their labour that proceeded of love—love of home, of Eton, and of England, love of right. They are in His hands, to be perfected, trained, and employed. Do not let us be over-curious to know under what conditions. In the virtue of the resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ, we are sure they live and that they remember; sure also that we do but right in remembering them and thanking God for them and asking Him for help so to live that we may not be ashamed to meet them again."

The following is the text of the inscription on the Memorial:

**IN LASTING AND GLORIOUS MEMORY OF 75 OLD ETONIANS
OF THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR THEIR KING AND EMPIRE
IN THE GREAT WAR 1914—1918.**

Brigadier-General

CHARLES GOSLING, C.M.G.	1886
ALEXANDER FRASER CAMPBELL MACLACHLAN, D.S.O., ORDER OF KARAGEORGE	1894

Lieutenant-Colonel

HUMPHREY FRANCIS WILLIAM BIRCHAM, D.S.O.	1893
CHARLES SLINGSBY CHAPLIN	1878
CHARLES WILLIAM REGINALD DUNCOMBE (EARL OF FEVERSHAM)	1896
HON. EDWARD STEWART ST. AUBYN	1872

Major

HUBERT FITZWILLIAM BRABAZON FRANCIS FOLJAMBE	1891
HARRY CECIL JOHNSON	1895
MORICE JULIAN ST. AUBYN, M.C.	1910

Captain

HON. JOHN BIGGE	1904
CECIL RODOLPH BLAKE	1901
EDMOND WILLIAM BURY	1903
AUGUSTUS ERNEST CATHCART	1893
WALTER LAWRENCE CLINTON	1901
JOHN MARCUS DE PARAVICINI	1914
RICHARD SELBY DURNFORD	1904
ARTHUR PAUL FORSTER	1899
FREDERICK JOHN LAURIE JOHNSTONE, M.C.	1914
NOEL ESMOND LEE	1914
WILLIAM GERALD MARTIN	1906
JOHN DOUGLAS HENDERSON RADCLIFFE	1904
RONALD FRANCIS SHERLOCK	1914
AUDLEY DELVES THURSBY	1902
HON. ERIC EDWARD MONTAGUE JOHN UPTON	1903
GEOFFREY STAFFORD WALLINGTON	1915
EVELYN MAXWELL WEBB	1914
CECIL JOHN TALBOT RHYS WINGFIELD	1897

Lieutenant

ARTHUR JAMES AUSTEN-CARTMELL	1912
LESLIE ARTHUR BALLANCE	1907
MAURICE FREDERICK BLAKE	1900
HARRY BRODRICK CHINNERY	1895
CHARLES GEORGE EDRIC CLOWES	1909
HON. WILLIAM ALFRED MORTON EDEN	1908
CHARLES GEORGE EDGAR FARMER	1904
GEORGE GLYN FOWLER	1914
HAROLD STEWART GOUGH	1910
JOHN CECIL GRAHAME-STEWART	1914
VICTOR NORMAN ERSKINE HOWARD VINCENT	1914
THOMAS McKENNY HUGHES	1902
AMBROSE CONSTANTINE IONIDES	1895
RICHARD ARTHUR KNOWLES, M.C. . . .	1914
MALCOLM EYTON LAWRENCE	1905
VINTCENT CHARLES SEROCOLD MELLOR	1911
LLEWELLYN CHARLES NASH	1914
CHARLES HERCULES FRANCIS AUGUSTUS NEWTON	1907
CYRIL EDMUND PARKER	1902
JACOB EDWARD PLEYDELL BOUVERIE	1904
FRANCIS SEYMOUR	1904
DOUGLAS FRANCIS FAIRFAX SHENNAN	1911
HON. FREDERICK SYDNEY TRENCH	1913

Second-Lieutenant

NIGEL FREDERICK EDWARD ANSON, M.C. . . .	1915
ANTHONY YORKE BAILEY	1915
ERNEST HAMMOND BENTALL	1914
JAMES CHARLES BLYTH	1914
ANDREW PEPYS COCKERELL	1915
GEORGE LLEWELYN DAVIES	1912
CHARLES SCROOP EGERTON-GREEN	1914
WILLIAM ARTHUR DERRICK ELEY	1916
CECIL WALDEMAR FABER	1914
HENRY CHARLE MACLEAN FARMER	1911
JOHN FORSTER	1908
WALTER WILLIAMS WYNN GODMAN	1913
PERCIVAL HAMBRO	1916
PHILIP BRYDGES HENRIQUES	1912
THOMAS MARWOOD HEXT	1914
GEORGE WALLDIFF HUNTINGTON	1901
CHRISTOPHER HAL LAWRENCE	1912
RICHARD WILLIAM BYRD LEVETT	1915
JOHN WILLIAM ASHLEY MAUDE	1903
CHARLES WILLIAM MURRAY	1914
RICHARD FOTHERGILL ROBINSON	1898
HON. PIERS STEWART ST. AUBYN	1886
JOHN SCUDAMORE	1914
RICHARD WILLINGDON SOMERS-SMITH	1902
RICHARD SUTTON TIMMIS	1914

THIS TABLET IS
ERECTED BY ETONIAN BROTHER OFFICERS.

OBITUARY

LIEUT.-COLONEL

FRANCIS WILLIAM LLOYD EDWARDS, O.B.E.

Lieut.-Colonel Francis Edwards, second son of the Archbishop of Wales, died on December 19th, 1920, in a nursing home in London, after two severe operations following a long illness. Born in 1879, he was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and joined the 4th Battalion in May, 1900, proceeding with it in the autumn of 1901 to South Africa, where it held the blockhouse system near Harrismith, O.R.C., till the end of the war, July, 1902. Here Frank Edwards was in command of a post called Hattinghsdal, when he got the nickname of Hattingh, by which he was known in the Regiment all his life.

After two very happy years at Harrismith the 4th Battalion returned home to Gosport. Edwards was Battalion Signal Officer, and from August, 1906, to the end of 1908 he was Adjutant. He was the best of Adjutants: they said he knew every man in the battalion by name; certainly he gained the respect and affection of everyone in it, and the band of officers who served together in the 4th Battalion during these six years remained his faithful friends to the day of his death.

From the 4th Battalion he went as Adjutant to the Rifle Depot, Winchester, till 1912. He took the Eton and Winchester shooting team to Canada that year, and in 1918 was seconded to the Egyptian Army as A.D.C. to the Sirdar.

On the outbreak of War in 1914 his repeated applications to rejoin his Regiment in France were refused by the authorities, but in 1915 he managed to get employed with the Australians at Anzac for the period of his leave. He was twice mentioned in Despatches and received the Order of the Nile.

He returned from Gallipoli to Khartum, and soon afterwards was appointed A.A.G. at Cairo. At the end of the

War he became Military Secretary to the Sirdar at Khartum, and received the third class of the Order of the British Empire.

At Gallipoli he had contracted paratyphoid, which no doubt began the trouble that eventually caused his death. He had been invalided home for a short time in 1916, and had been unwell for some months when he returned to England again on leave in July, 1919. However, he insisted, against medical advice, in going back to Egypt in October. Next July he was invalided again, when he underwent an operation which was thought to be successful, and spent his few last weeks at his home at St. Asaph. But the sudden return of pain made a second operation necessary. He was brought to London, and after two months of suffering, borne with unconquerable courage and cheerfulness, he died.

He is buried at St. Asaph. Three old 4th Battalion friends, who had seen him frequently during his illness, attended the funeral.

The Archbishop of Wales received a kind message from the King, and among a great number of letters were one from Sir Reginald Wingate, the Sirdar, one from Lord Grenfell, and several from friends in humble walks of life.

In Francis Edwards the Regiment and the Army have lost one of their best officers. He had great abilities and unusual strength of character. In his own conduct and ideals he set a high example. In a natural and unassuming way he stood fearlessly for what is straight and right, and seemed to have no idea of the extent of his influence.

Three qualities in particular contributed as much as anything to his success, and endeared him to those who knew him—loyalty, kind-heartedness, and a very keen sense of humour. He was as loyal to his subordinates as to his superiors; his sympathy always enlisted on his side everyone with whom he had to deal; and his sense of humour enabled him to be impatient with pettiness and sham (as he certainly was) without being unkindly critical.

He was fond of riding and of all sport and games; he was the best of friends, and devoted to his home. The Regiment he loved shares with his family their grief at losing him.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM DIXON.

The funeral of another old Rifleman, who joined the 1st Battalion The King's Royal Rifle Corps, in December, 1855, took place at Bournemouth on September 25th.

Dixon was promoted Sergt.-Major of the 1st Battalion in 1868, and appointed Quartermaster of the Rifle Depot in 1881. Promoted Captain 1886.

He served through the Indian Mutiny at Delhi, where he was severely wounded. He also saw service in the Red River Expedition in 1870, and in Burmah with the Rifle Brigade in 1886. For his services he was awarded the Indian Mutiny Medal with three Clasps, also Medals for the Red River and Burmah campaigns, and received the Long Service and Good Conduct Decoration.

A bearer party, with the Buglers, was sent from the 1st Battalion at Aldershot to the funeral, which was attended by Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell (whose Colour-Sergeant he had been in 1861), Major Dwane, and an officer representing The Rifle Brigade.

Captain Dixon was a fine type of the old school of non-commissioned officer before he earned promotion, and was very popular in both Rifle Regiments.

MR. GEORGE WING.

Another old Mutiny Veteran passed away in September in the person of Mr. George Wing, of Woodcote, Hants.

Born in 1838, he joined the 1st Battalion in 1854, and served ten years in that Battalion as Sergeant, serving all through the Indian Mutiny, and acting as one of the Guard on the occupation of the Palace at Delhi in 1857.

Later he was appointed to the Staff of the Royal Berkshire Militia, in which he remained until completing twenty-five years' service in 1880.

Six members of the Veterans' Association attended the funeral, which was held at St. Leonard's Church, Woodcote.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



3 9015 06297 6827



